LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BSA MODEL

No. 2, Side Car the real comfortable mount for a Lady Companion Prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

B.S.A Bicycles

Latest stock received, prices on application.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY. East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IV NO. 148 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.

AND

BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Tons.
1921		
27th August ...	"DEVANHA" ...	8,092
3rd September	"MERKARA" ...	8,022
10th " ...	"DONGOLA" ...	8,285
17th " ...	"PLASSY" ...	7,346
24th " ...	"NALDERA"* ...	15,823
1st October,...	"SOUDAN" ...	6,696
8th " ...	"MOREA" ...	10,890
15th " ...	"EGYPT" ...	7,941
22nd " ...	"CHINA" ...	7,962
29th " ...	"MALWA"* ...	10,941

"NALDERA" } Through steamers from
"MALWA" } Australia.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN. A special train leaves Marseilles for London, via Boulogne, shortly after the mail steamer's arrival.

P. & O. SAILINGS FOR THE STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Date.	Steamer.	Remarks.
26th August	MALWA	*Colombo Fremantle Adelaide Melbourne and Sydney
16th Sept.	KASHGAR	To Colombo and Calcutta
23rd "	NARKUNDA'	Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide
21st October	"MANTUA"	Melbourne and Sydney.

(Through steamer from London.)*

REDUCED FARES BETWEEN BOMBAY AND COLOMBO.

First Saloon single ticket £10
Second Saloon single ticket £7

A Special three-months holiday return ticket, first saloon only, will now be issued at £15. All these fares are payable only in Rupees at the current rate of exchange with a minimum of 1s. 4d.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamer	--
25th August.	BARALA ...	Karachi P and Gulf
26th "	LHASA ...	Karachi direct.
26th "	TAROBA ...	E & S Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1330.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain	Arrival	Departure.
Indus Maru	G. Matsuzaki	14th Aug.	26th "
Malay Maru	T Shinozaki	25th "	5th Sept
Saigon Maru	T. Seto	5th Sept	17th Sept
Ganges Maru	R Yamanoi	19th "	1st Oct.

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA, Manager.

Ballard Road, Mumbai.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd. (Incorporated in Japan).

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander,	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Seifuku Maru	S. Matsuzaki	5857	5th Aug	23rd Aug
Totomi Maru	T. Fukaura.	3352	6th "	25th "
Wakasa Maru	B. Tsuda.	8074	15th "	29th "
Hakata Maru	Y. Tomioka	5970	28th "	9th Sept.
Morioka Maru	B. Takiguchi	4469	10th Sep	25th "
Tamba Maru	S Natsuyama	5845	25th "	8th Oct.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI, Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. BRANCH AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED,

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN).

(ESTABLISHED, 1880.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... Yen. 100,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen. 53,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES.

Batavia.	Kobe.	Saigon.
Bombay.	London.	San Francisco
Buenos Aires.	Los Angeles.	Seattle
Calcutta.	Lyons.	Shanghai
Changchun.	Manila.	Shimonosaki.
Dairen.	Nagasaki.	Singapore.
Fengtien.	Newchwang.	Sourabaya
Hamburg	New York.	Sydney.
Hankow.	Nagoya.	Tientsin.
Harbin.	Osaka.	Tokyo.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Tsinan.
Honolulu.	Rangoon.	Tsingtau.
Kai Yuan.	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. OTSUKA. Manager.

Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,58,75,50
Paid-up Capital and Reserves ...	Rs. 2,38,75,32
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,81,11,40

BRANCHES:

London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Lucknow, Madras, Rangoon.

SUB-BRANCHES—

Bombay—Share Bazar 20, Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Shaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Munjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bora Bazaar.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office: 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed to Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES OF Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

NOTICE to Savings Bank depositors from April 1st, 1921, interest on Saving Bank accounts has been INCREASED from 4 per cent. to 4½ per cent. per annum.

L. D. L BUCKLEY, General Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.

BRANCHES.

Amara	Bombay
Baghdad	Calcutta
Bahrein	Colombo
Basrah	Hillah
Basrah City	Mosul

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£ 999,500
Reserve Fund	£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,905,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

J. S. Haskell, Esq. Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G. Deputy Chairman.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.,
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.,
Emile Francqui, Esqr.,
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.,

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.,
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER, Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	20,13,801	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,80,351	15	10

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Montgomery
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Rahon
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur	Multan City	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		Umballa Cantt

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to.—

DES RAJ MEHRA, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ...	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.

BOMBAY OFFICE 13 Churchgate Street

OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostok
Harbin	Penang	Yloilo
Hongkew	Rangoon	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

R. R. HYND, Agent.

BANKING.

SWARAJ

By 30th September

We ought not to Stop, with a consideration of the Joys and benefits of Political freedom, great as those are.

We still have with us a tyranny of extravagance and debts that holds countless thousands in subjection. If you are in this bondage make a

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDANCE

By starting a Savings Bank account. This may mean a Resolution in your manner of living, and the Peaceful and happy consumation of your struggles a few years hence when you have reached the goal of financial independence it will well reward you for your present toil and self Sacrifice.

Start account to-day with **One Rupee** and put in at least One Rupee a month and see it grow

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA Ltd.

7-A, Fort Street-opposite G. P. O. BOMBAY

Branches—KARACHI—SURAT—RAWALPINDI

INDIAN CAPITAL—INDIAN MANAGEMENT

SWARAJ

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,300
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-21	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:

62-68, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUB-BRANCHES:

Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.

LONDON AGENTS:

THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.

SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.

Banking business of every description transacted.

A. B. OLIPHANT, Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LTD

(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)

HEAD OFFICE:—Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.

LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ... Rs. 60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds Rs. 2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.

STERLINGS DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.

GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.

STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.

All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.

BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amrel and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on term which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE, General Manager.

HEAD OFFICE. 6/7, Clive St., Calcutta

NATIONAL INDIAN

MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents.

Incorporated in India 1907.

INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.

The Company pays all incidental expences—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.

For all particulars and forms apply to

BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Branch Secretary,* Bunder Road, Karachi.
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent.* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Branch Secretary, LIPTON'S BUILDING, 83, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE,

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy holders.

Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India.

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

P BANERJEA, Secretary.

RAE & CO. Managing Agents.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS. Chief Agents,

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C.I. 833, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.

Established 1891

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before assuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to:—

The Secretary or 309, Bow Bazar, Street Calcutta.
The Chief Agents. D. SEN & CO., 1 Chowringhee Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO LTD.

125, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sooji & Co).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P., (Moolji Jetha Co.), (Ex-Officio.)

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely safe without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.

Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO., Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation Report commends a Bonus of ½ per cent. on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which became claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 42,00,000

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office, or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR, Manager, Bombay Branch,

42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO LTD

24 CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT. 2ND FLOOR.

WANTED

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL PERSONS to act as canvassing agents for the above Company.

The Company issues 1st and 2nd class policies at a monthly premium of Rs. and Re. 1 respectively payable for 10 years. The maximum amount payable under the policies being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 resnectively.

Terms on application.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.

at which to put up is the

RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chiefs, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.

Charney Road, Bombay.

Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.

131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.

Catering speciality.

GREAT FACTORY OF PETROL DRUMS.

In our factory, Galvanised petrol-drums of double seam, Anchor Brand Buckets, etc. etc. are manufactured by machinery worked by Electricity.

RATES MODERATE.

Trial order is earnestly solicited.

MUSAJI VALIBHOY PATRAWALA

Oppe Police Chowkie, Null Bazar BOMBAY No. 2.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to Canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

TENDERS.

PRESS NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the Temporary (War) Buildings which are erected outside the Cantonment Boundary between Kirkee Station and Government House.

Tender Forms may be obtained from the Garrison Engineer, Kirkee on payment of Re. 1 for each form.

All Tenders must be received by the D.A.D.M.W., Poona not later than 1st September 1921.

The D.A.D.M.W., Poona reserves the right to reject any tender, or accept the whole or part of any tender.

Tenders submitted must be accompanied by Rs. 100 as earnest money, returnable to unsuccessful Tenderers.

The following information is a brief specification of the buildings offered for sale:—

Original value.

Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on planks Rs. 50,627.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on C. I. Sheets Rs. 19,839.
Buildings with roofs of Mangalore tiles on battens Rs. 1,46,821.
Buildings with thatch, brick etc., Rs. 5,105.

TA C10478

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

TANSA COMPLETION WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on TUESDAY, the 27th day of September, 1921, for the supply of Locomotives and Wagons.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

4. Tenders delivered to Officers other than the Chief Accountant of the Municipality or the Commissioner will not be considered.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
TRIVESS SMITH, M.I.C.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.

Municipal Office,
Bombay, 19th August, 1921.
TA C10606

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER, Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, is prepared to receive tenders for the following works.

Tender forms, specifications of work and Conditions of contract may be obtained at the office of the undersigned at Old Custom House Yard, Fort, Bombay, on payment of Re. 1 for each set.

Tenders should reach the office of the undersigned before 12 noon (S. T.) on the 29th August 1921 at which time they will be opened.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to give reasons for the non-acceptance of tenders.

Name of Works.	Earnest money to accompany each tender.
	Rs.
1. Cooly sheds at Colaba	150
2. Washing places for above at Colaba	10
3. Latrines for above at Colaba	75
4. Rubble masonry wall at Colaba	300
5. Washing places for cooly sheds at Marine Lines	10
6. Latrines for cooly sheds at Marine Lines	75

LL. W. LEWIS,
Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme.

Old Custom House Yard, Fort,
Bombay 19th August, 1921.
TA C10598

PUBLIC NOTICES.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA,

SCHEME FOR TRAINING INDIANS FOR SERVICE IN THE BANK.

IT IS NOTIFIED for the information of applicants that all the vacancies under the above scheme have now been filled up.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Imperial Bank of India,
Bombay, 17th August, 1921.
C10571

THE DAVID MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 85 per share, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st September to WEDNESDAY the 14th September 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS
By their Constituted Attorney,
S. D. SAKLATVALA.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1921. C10632

FOR SALE

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khank. Bubble Corner Stones. Metal Header etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp on igreve Fifre." For samples and rates apply to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medows Street, Fort.

THE GAHAGAN PAINT AND VARNISH COMPANY, LIMITED.

Registered Office,
Canada Building, Home Street,
(P. O. Box No. 413). BOMBAY.

OUR SPECIALITIES.

GENUINE RAW LINSEED OIL, Genuine Pale Boiled Linseed Oil, Guaranteed fred from Lead. Quick Drying Varnish Paints. Black Bitumastic Paints, Dry in 10 minutes. Aluminium Paint mixed ready for use, Cloth Stamping Inks in White, Black, Blue, Red and Green specially recommended for Textile requirements.

Packing to suit customers' requirements.

Prices and samples on application to

Managing Agents,
ALLEN BROS. & CO. (INDIA), LTD.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED.

HIGH CLASS.

SWADESHI COTTON BLANKETS

AT

PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION.

	48 x 78 in. Rs. as. p.	48 x 96 in. Rs. as. p.
White	1 6 0	1 12
Red and Assorted	1 14 0	2 6 0
Grey, Fawn Strawberry.	1 8 0	1 15 0
Grey, Blue, etc.		

SUPERIOR GREY BLANKETS.

60" x 90" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.

CHEQUERED BLANKETS

47" x 77" equal Rs. 3-0-0 each.
47" x 95" equal Rs. 3-12-0 each.
And a variety of other designs.
And Shades to suit all purses.

HARJIVAN VALJI.

HIGH CLASS BLANKET MERCHANT,
17, Champa Gali, Post No. 2.
BOMBAY. W

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM it may concern, I, NANABHAI HORMUSJI MOOS, as the Administrator-Pendente-Lite of the estate of Dorabji Cursetji Shroff, deceased, (whose estate has become entitled to a Bonus Share of Rs. 250 in the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., as the transferee of Share No. 6647 in the said Company), give notice that I claim to be entitled to the said Bonus Share, although the said Company has issued it to one Mathuradas Govindji (since deceased) in the absence of the registration of the sale and transfer of the said Share No. 6647 to the D. C. Shroff. All persons, therefore, claiming to be entitled to the said Bonus Share, or having an objection to the transfer thereof to me as such Administrator as aforesaid are hereby called upon to make such claim or objection in writing within 14 days hereof to me at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and to the Agents of the said Company at their office at Forbes Building, Home Street, Fort. In the absence of any such claim or objection within the said period of 14 days the said transfer will be made by the Company in my favour as such Administrator-Pendente-Lite.

Dated this 22nd day of August, 1921.

N. H. MOOS,
Administrator-Pendente-Lite of the estate of D. C. Shroff, Deceased.

C10609

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BUILDING STONE.

A big stock of all sorts of good black BUILDING STONE ready for immediate delivery at CHEAPER RATE.

MANAGER, KALAYAN STONE QUARRY,
Kalayan Panwell Road, Ry. Bridge.
R465

THE BHARAT SPINNING & WEAVING, COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 2ND DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 15 and Rs. 25 (free of income Tax) on shares of Rs. 150 and Rs. 250 paid-up respectively, has been declared for the 2nd half year ending 31st March, 1921, at the 1st Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on 20th August, 1921, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on and after THURSDAY, the 1st of September, 1921, between 12 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S. T.), to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 11th day of August, 1921, on production of share certificates.

By order,
PURSHOTAM GOVINDJEE & CO.,
Managing Agents.

Bombay, 20th August, 1921.
C10623

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Co's Act
and
In the matter of the Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co., Ltd. in Liquidation.

N. H. MOOS ..... Official Liquidator.

SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS CARLTON HOUSE IN OUTRAM STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the sale of the land known as Plot No. 77 on the Esplanade Estate comprised in the lease, dated 31st October, 1911, made between the Trustees for the Improvement of City of Bombay and the late Ratanji Jamsetji Tata admeasuring 2241 square yards or thereabouts with the buildings standing thereon and known as "Carlton House."

The offers must be in writing addressed to the Liquidator of the above Company and must be received at the office of the Liquidator at 57 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or of his Attorneys Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal, Albert Buildings, Fort Bombay, before 5 p.m. (S. T.) on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of August, 1921.

Any offer made through a broker must disclose the name of his principal. Brokerage at the rate of 1 per cent upon the amount of the purchase money will be paid on competition of the sale of the said property but not otherwise to the broker through whom the offer for purchase is received. The sale of the property will be subject to a reserve price and accordingly offers received through brokers will be treated as offers for the amount named less the brokerage payable thereon.

The acceptance of an offer by the Liquidator will be subject to the sanction of the Court and a deposit of 20 per cent of the purchase price of the said property will be required to be made on the acceptance of the offer in respect thereof.

The purchase of the property must be completed within one month of the acceptance of the offer and in this respect time will be of the essence of the contracts.

The property is offered for sale subject to all existing tenancies.

The purchaser must accept such title to the property as the Liquidator may have and the Liquidator will execute an Assignment with only the usual Trustees covenant that he personally has not encumbered.

Further particulars and form of contract which will be required to be signed by the purchaser of the property may be obtained from the Liquidator at his office aforesaid or at the office of Messrs. Bhaishankar Kanga & Girdharlal his Attorneys, Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land situate on the Esplanade Estate of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in the Esplanade Division of A Ward in the City and Island of Bombay and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing a total area of 2241 square yards and be the same little more or less together with the buildings outhouses and all premises standing thereon and which is bounded on the North by a Plot No. 78 on the East by Cathedral High School, on the South by Outram Road and on the West by Murzaban Road and which said piece of land known as Plot No. 77 forms a portion of the lands vested in the Board of Trustees of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust and which said premises together with all buildings outhouses now erected and built thereon are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/8463 and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 5485 (1) Street No. 3.

Dated this 5th day of August, 1921.

Per Pro N. H. MOOS,
GIRDHARLAL HARILAL MEHTA,
C 10382 Official Liquidator.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of LEHERCHAND DHARAMCHAND, a widower, late a yarn broker of Bombay Hindu Jain Bania. ..... Deceased

MANILAL LEHERCHAND, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sandhurst Road, wishout the Fort, the sole surviving executor named in the said Will of the said deceased. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are highly cited to come and see the Proceedings, is they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this sixteenth day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 16th day of August, 1921.

Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADAN
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C10628

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY DHARAMSEY, late of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant ... Deceased.

HABIB FAZAUL DHARAMSEY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Pydhoni Road, Khadak, outside the Fort, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Usman, a minor under the age of 18 years, the son of the deceased above-named and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-one, and in the Twelfth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 30th day of May, 1921.

HABIB FAZAL DHARAMSEY,
Petitioner-in-Person.
C10620

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 236 BALES COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th Aug., 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at No. L Sagarpress Godown, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Binodirain Balchand and on account and at the risk of Mr. Ganpatsha Gopalsha Adatia of Sheth Goralal Mangilal:—

236 bales cotton Senabad.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT THAKORDWAR ROAD, KHATERWADY OR DHOBICHIWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Girdharidas, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardeshir Kharsedli Panvalla in pursuance to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th October, 1921, made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 31st August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on premises.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Thakurdwar Road, Khuterwady or Dhobichiwadi without the Fort of Bombay, in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 243 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 44 New No. A/250, Survey No. 427 and New Survey No. 353, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 4928-4929 and Street Nos. 17-18 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Bai Aishabai, wife of Abdul Karim, on or towards the West and North by a passage of Cowasji Jalbhai Seth and on or towards the South by the compound wall of Dhuswadi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE AT GRANT ROAD WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Multani Tahilram Gordhandas, the 2nd mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Ardesher Kharsedji Panvalla, the mortgagor, in pursuance to the power of sale dated 17th October, 1920, made between the mortgagee of the one part and the mortgagor of the other part, sell the undermentioned property on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, 1921, at 4 p.m. (B. T.), on the premises subject to the first mortgage.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the building or chawl, and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of the Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,359 square yards or thereabouts which said land forms part of the large piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 12, New No. 1349, Old Survey No. 181, New Survey No. 6986, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under Ward Nos. 2311-13-15 and Street Nos. 1, 1 and 1 but now under Ward Nos. 2303 to 2315 both inclusive and Street Nos. 259-1, 261-1, 265-1, and is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others leased to Behram Merwan Edulji on or towards the West partly by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others leased Framji Dhunjibhai Mistry and now in the occupation of Dosabhai Merwanji Shroff, on or towards the North by the property of Awabai Patel and on or towards the South by the property of Damodar Sunderdas and others and partly let to Framji Dhunjibhai Mistry and now in the occupation of Dossabhai Merwanji Shroff and partly to Kumar Shri Vijayasingji of Palitana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Jamshedji Rustomji Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office at Bell Lane, No. 5, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay)

SALE OF SPOONS, TOOTH BRUSHES AND FORKS.

By order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will by order of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms, No. 21 Medows Street on FRIDAY, the 26th August, the following:—

1,30000 Spoons (Appron.)
5,00000 Tooth Brushes.
A large quantity of Forks.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods removed from Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree within three days from the day of sale.

Auction will commence at 3 p.m. punctually (S.T.)

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJEE and Co., will THIS DAY, Wednesday 24th August 1921 sell by Public Auction at their sale Rooms, the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Defaulting Indentor Mr. Noormahomed Haji Suleman.

1 case 50 dozen cotton Prince Suspenders.

By Order of the Bank concerned.

5 cases each 600 bundles 150 lbs. Imitation Silver thread.

6 Crates Crockery of Johnson Bros consisting of:—

2 crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates 7", 9" and 10".
1 Crate 15 dozen Coffee Pots.
3 Crates each 75 dozen Flat Plates 7", 9" and 10".

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the concerned:—

9 Truses about 1000 lbs. English Harry Chrome Picking bands.

By Order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shivji and Co. of Bhaji Pala Street.

2 Parcels perfume spirits; Rose, Karmy Chipre and White Rose.

By order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs Haroon and Co. of Jakaria Musjid, Chakla Street.

1 case 18 boxes 38 pieces cambrik Swiss Embroideries.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VITHALWADI CROSS LANE, KALBADEVI ROAD.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Shamji Chapsey, Nagsi Sojpar and Shivji Khetsi, the Trustees of Cutch Prajan Deraser and Mahajan funds of Bombay, the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Bai Soonderbai widow and administration of Damodar Kerson the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale, reserved to the mortgagees, under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 4th April 1919 sell by Public Auction This Day, WEDNESDAY, 24th August 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Perpetual Fazundari land or ground, containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Telwadi, Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 1459, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward No. 1679 and Street No. 9, and bounded on or towards the East by the property formerly of Manoo Ladha, but now of Nagin-chand Suichand, on or towards the West by Vithalwadi Cross Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Maneckchand Lalchand, and on or towards the South by the property of Dharsey Karson.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th August, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

In the aid of the
KSHATRIYA SOCIAL UNION
Gandharva Natak Mandali
EKACHA PYALA
ON
Wednesday 24th August 1921
at 8-30 p. m.
in
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
Bombay
Tickets available at the Company's Headquarters

IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT
A PATHE PHOTOPLAY
You may be a King of finance but if you have no love you are only
"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"
He was a man who lifted himself to a position of power and wealth, but the revenge that steeled his soul for gold cheated him of love. He was beggared. His gold was tinsel
SEE
"A BEGGAR IN PURPLE"
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News
WHIRL O'THE WEST
Pollard Comic.
Commencing Shortly
DETECTIVE NICK WINTER
Powerful Drama in 8 Reels
TIME: Daily 7; 8-45 and 10 30 p.m.
Saturday and Bank Holiday at 5 p.m.
Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
PRICES AS USUAL
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR
Maurice E. Bandman presents the
Bandman Comedy Company
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
The Laughable Comedy
"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"
Booking at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. at Theatre.

THE EMPIRE
To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
A Metro super
The Screen's greatest Ido
FRANCIS BUSHMAN
AND
BEVERLEY BAYNE
The famous "Romeo and Juliet" in a magnificent photoplay of Californian mountain Life
"Their Compact"
A stirring story redolent of mountain air and Man's struggle for gold and a woman.

THE EMPRESS
To-day and To-morrow at 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
A MADAN PRODUCTION.
The most soul-stirring and gripping tale of
BEHULA
in 7 Reels
The story of how Goddess Mansha established her worship in the land,
MANSHA PUJA
or
The worship of the Goddess of Serpents,

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present To-night and this Week a monumental Photo play of the world Picture Series.
"THE WASP"
(5 Reels-5000 feet)
Starring the wonderfully fuscinating
KITTY GORDON
Young and rich as she was, she had the courage to refuse to barter away her Love to the highest bidder. She wanted to understand this subtle and this time-old disease—Love; and she got the opportunity she sought.
A Comedy in the Programme
Four Shows To-day at: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)
West-End Cinema,
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
Messrs. K. D. & Brothers' present
"ENGLAND RETURNED"
A ROMANCE OF MODERN IND.
In Six Halarious Reels
Starring the Indian Charlie Chaplin
Mr. Dhirendra Nath Gangopadhayaya
The well-known Artist, repeted "Expressionist" and the popular Caricaturist,
And also the Peerless Fearless Girl
THE ONE AND ONLY REAL HEROINE IN INDIAN FILM-LAND!
MISS SUSHILA DEVY.
A Comedy in the Programme,
Four Shows To-day at: 3-30, 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
GLOBE CINEMA
(SANDHURST ROAD)
ONLY FOR ONE DAY—FRIDAY!
Janma-Astami Public Holiday, the most popular devotional Indian Mythological Film
"KRISHNA JANMA"
Commencing from Saturday Next!
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present from Saturday 27th Inst., the powerful.
CRAIG KENNEDY SERIAL
"THE CARTER CASE"
(30 parts—20,000 feet)
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road.)

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 10 April, 2017

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One active experienced CLERK for Iron foundry. Apply Box No. 7116, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1159

WANTED.—Competent SHORT-HAND TYPIST for Attorneys Office. Apply stating experience and salary expected. Box No. 7106, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1143

WANTED—CHIEF OFFICER, City Municipality, Nadiad. Salary Rs. 200—60/3—250 plus Horse Allowance Rs. 30 per month. Apply, before 31st instant to the PRESIDENT, Nadiad.
A C 10516

WANTED—A competent PROOF-READER for a Printing Press. Experienced need apply. Apply to Box No. 7097, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1129

WANTED—A SHORT-HAND TYPIST, having general experience of work in a Solicitor's firm and able to work on Oliver Machine. Apply with copies of testimonials and stating lowest salary required to Box No. 7108 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1148

WANTED AT ONCE—Qualified man to set out and supervise construction of foundations for structural steel buildings and bungalows up-country. Good salary to suitable man. Apply sharp to Box No. 7114, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A C10596

WANTED.—AGENTS for Moffisil, for Permanent Brass Name-plates, good commission given. THE FAVOURITE NAME-PLATE CO., 130, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay No. 1.
A R1171

WANTED—An experienced and competent Gujarati Hindu as assistant with chances in future for the post of the Secretary on satisfactory and approved service. Salary Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications. Security required. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating age, educational attainments, experience etc., to SECRETARY, G. T. Charities, No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort.
A C 10591

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD—Head Office:—6/7, Clive Street, Calcutta.—Applications are invited from Gentlemen of influence, having thorough training in Life Insurance Accounts and Organization for the position of BRANCH SECRETARY at the Bombay Branch. Applications should be addressed to the undersigned. Strictest confidence will be observed. W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, C/o Messrs Grindlay & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.
A C10616

WANTED FOR OVERSEAS.—Experienced hands a MECHENACLE TRACER, DRAUGHTSMAN able to make sketch for work shop, Draughtsman with knowledge of making blue and white prints, TIME-KEEPERS, GENERAL CLERKS, LEDGER CLERKS, TYPISTS, STORE CLERKS, TALLY CLERKS, GOODS DESPATCH CLERKS, CORRESPONDANCE and FILING CLERKS. Apply personally To PARTAP SINGH PUNJABI, Linden House Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.
A 1164

WANTED—(1) An experienced MANAGER, expert in weaving for a Mill in Calcutta, (2) An experienced man to manage an export and import office with good knowledge of Coal and Mill business in Calcutta, (3) An experienced man, to go to America, for business having very good legal knowledge. Salary according to qualifications. The candidates must know to talk well in Hindustani. Apply with copies of testimonials and terms to Box No. 7115, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 1102

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AN Experienced SHORT-HAND TYPIST open for service immediately. State salary. Apply Box No. 7119, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1165

TUTOR Specialist in English, Mathematics and Persian, open to engagement. Can coach up students up to Matric. Please address Box No. 7118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1161

WANTED—AGENCY WORKS of some good firm by an energetic, young Indian, well-up in business, proceeding to America, particulars apply Box No. 7045, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B

WANTED—A responsible POSITION in an Indian Concern by an Young Hindu Gentleman of Good family, who has just cancelled his recommendation for King's Commission. Has worked as Dept. Manager in British Shipping Concern. And as experience of Drappan Piece Goods and Import and Export line. Please respond to Box No. 7065, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R1076

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

OFFICE ROOMS—TO LET at 22, Elphinstone Circle, third floor, central business locality. Rent Rs. 220 and Rs. 500. Apply DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R1163A

GARAGE TO LET—Accommodation for Motor Cars and Lorries. Apply ITALIAN MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., Arthur Road, Jacob's Circle.
C R936

BALLARD ESTATE—Ground floor, suitable for show rooms and offices on upper floors in one of the best situated buildings with an all sea frontage on Ballard Road opposite Ballard Bunder near Mail Station entrance in AMARCHAND BUILDING are to let immediately in parts or whole floors at revised rents. For particulars apply to the owner on the premises in writing or personally daily between 12.30 p.m and 1.30 p.m. and 5 p.m. and 6 p.m.
C R 1022

TO LET IN SIMLA.—GRANDVILLE LODGE, till December. Lower flat, 3 bed rooms, one dressing room, and one kitchen. Tap water in the premises. Healthy locality and respectable society. Rent Rs. 200 for the season. Immediate entry. Apply to Mr. P. SINHA, Ellingham Cottage, Simla.

HOUSES & FLATS WANTED.

WANTED—A SMALL ROOM on the first or second floor, facing the road near Dhobi Talao or Princess Street. Apply Box No. 7110 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chrosicle."
D R1150

WANTED—An OFFICE ROOM possibly with small show room (which, however is not condition), in clean vicinity within the Fort, to be occupied in September. Apply, stating all particulars, MANAGER, RAVI VARMA PRESS, Malavli, via Lonavla, G. I. P. Railway.
D C10411

BOARD & APARTMENTS.

SIX COTS in two rooms vacant. Apply personally. SHRI GAYATRI HINDU LODGE, Slater Road, behind Grant Road Post Office
E R1172

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE.— One New Seven Bowl Finishing CALENDAR, 72" wide on face of Bowls. For further particulars please apply to Box No. 7103 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
G C10588.

PLOTS FOR SALE.—Plots, large and small situate at Bandra on the Sea Coast Bandra Hill road and Beramji Jeejibhai Road, containing excellent Hill, dust are to be sold cheaply. Bungalow equipped with all sorts of modern sanitary arrangements and fit for an aristocratic family is also to be let. Apply to DOONGERSEE HIRA, opposite the Chimai Cathedral, BANDRA.
G R1126

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

FOR SALE—One Cane-built SIDE CAR. Apply Box No. 7117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R1160

FOR SALE—One MORSE FRENCH make Cylinder car in perfect condition. Apply to Box No. 7101, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R 1139

FOR SALE.—AUSTIN LANDAULETTE, latest model. 4 cylinders, 20 H.P., complete with dynamo, self-starter and other equipments. In excellent condition. Apply Box No. 7113 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R 1154

FOR SALE.—CHARRON LANDAULETTE, 4 cylinderes, 15/20 H. P. Thoroughly overhauled, painted and farnished. In excellent condition. Apply Box No 7112, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
J A R1153

FOR SALE.—Touring Bodies of HUDSON, 7-seater Motor Cars, with hoods but without front doors and front and rear mudguards. Also DODGE BROTHERS 2-seated and HUPMOBILE, 5-seater Bodies without doors and mudguards. Apply BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.
JA R1173

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE—Secondhand LATHES, excellent condition. Apply SIMPLEX IRON & BRASS WORKS, Tamboowalla Chawl, Duncan Road.
K R1158

WANTED.—350 looms from 36" to 66" New or second hand in good working order. Immediate delivery required. Apply quoting prices and makers' name to Box No. 7102 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C10587

WANTED—Second-hand but in perfect condition—1 10 N.H.P. PORTABLE ENGINE, either single or double cylinder, preferably with fire box suitable for burning wood refuse; 1 30 or 36 inches BANDSAW with tilting table; 1 Single Spindle Moulding Machine with fence and countershaft, complete with reversing motion; 1 18 inches PANEL PLAINER and THICKNESSER; 1 OVERHAND PLAINER and EDGAR 15 inches; 1 TENORING MACHINE for stock up to 6 by 2 inches; 2 HAND MORTISING MACHINES with boring attachment; 1 42 inches CIRCULAR SAW BENCH with rising and falling table; 1 SAW GRINDING and SHARPENING MACHINE; 1 PLAIN IRON GRINDING MACHINE for Cutters up to 24 inches. Apply stating full particulars, time used, makers and lowest price to Messrs. MD. YAKOOB KHAN & SONS, Cabinet Makers, BAREILLY.
K C10622

EDUCATIONAL.

C. C. EDUCATION OFFICE, Poona City, coaches up students in Book-keeping for L. C. C. Ex., in Rs. 5. Enlist to-day.
M C1120

ALEXANDRA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Students desiring to appear in London Chamber of Commerce examinations 1922, in Bookkeeping Accountancy, Banking, Law, etc., will be admitted till 5th September. For Prospectus please apply PRINCIPAL, Opt Whiteaway.
M R1169

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy. Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.
M

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

SACRIFICE RARE OPPORTUNITY, to secure best maker's Cottage Piano, excellent condition, any reasonable offer. Also Pianola with 45 Records and Alldays Motor Cycle. Apply sharp to Box No. 7111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R1152

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—Latest PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOGRAVURS and PICTURES, (black and white—not coloured) of eminent men and women—Indians or Europeans—in public life—Politics, Society, Army, Navy, Science, Literature Sports etc. Apply to Box No. "400" Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED—A small handy 2-3 passengers' ELECTRIC LIFT for a three storied residential flat, new or secondhand in thorough order, delivery within a month. Apply Box No. 7099, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
P R1117

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN of two lakhs for working an extensive forest on security of land and property worth about 4½ lakhs. Apply for particulars to ATTAVAR RAMRAO, Welcome Hotel, Girgaum.
R R1133

WANTED.—A CAPITALIST as PARTNER to invest, running Rs. 30,000 to the limit of Rs. 100,000 in an Import business of profitable lines. Security, Cash, Influence, Status and integrity of present proprietors. Please write to Box No. 7120, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R1166

VALUABLE ESTATE FOR DEVELOPMENT.—Wanted CAPITALIST PARTNER to invest about 2 lakhs in Forest Industry. Timber and other forest produce worth 15 lakhs available for working. Also about 500 acres land under cultivation. Total extent of property about 7000 acres. Apply for particulars, ATTAVAR RAMRAO, Welcome Hotel, Girgaum, BOMBAY.
R R1132

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WE are open to accept Agencies of a few reliable Indian firms. Correspondence with terms, samples etc. solicited R. MEDIRATTA & Co., Delhi.
T C1123

FOR SALE—Hand baling presses with box. Rs. 400 to Rs. 600 each. Singer Sewing Machines (pedal), Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 each. Button Holing Machines, Rs. 250 each. Avery Weighing Machines. Rs. 350 to Rs. 400 each. CLOTHING FACTORY, SIALKOT.
T C10503

PURE KHADI (KHADAR) can be obtained from D. C. MODGAL & Co., 27, Shri Krishna Cloth Market, Amritsar. Telegram "Light" AMRITSAR.
T C 10403

FOR SALE.—Big Size Rich PERSIAN CARPETS of rich colours and designs for a rich Gentleman parlour. Please apply to Box No. 7066, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R1077

175 RUPEES, Improved Model, 7 lbs. FOX PORTABLE TYPEWRITER, complete with carrying case. All up-to-date devices. Self-folding, Visible, Compact, Durable. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer a brand new Typewriter for this price? Secure one early, we have very few left now. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.
W

WANTED—PURCHASERS for WRAPPING and TISSUE PAPER as under:—45 bales Dark Blue wrapping Papers, size 31½" x 26½", 480 sheets per ream, 4 reams per bale weighing 500 lbs. 238 bales Light Blue Wrapping Papers, size 32" x 26" 480 sheets per ream, 7 reams per bale weighing 540 lbs. 60 bales M G tissue papers size 42½" x 30" x 500 sheets per ream, 25 reams in 1 bale, weight of ream not more than 20 lbs. For further particulars apply to THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM CO., LTD., Allahabad Bank Building Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T C10603

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Remington 7, Rs. 110, 125. Empire 2 ...	140
Oliver 3, Rs. 115, 125, Oliver 5 ...	140
Royal No. 6, Brief Size ...	175
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, latest, Brief, little used ...	250
L. C. Smith 2, Rs. 175, 5, 250, Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, Rs. 190, Brief 225, Policy ...	275
Remington 10, Visible, 210, 275, Brief	290
Remington 11, Brief, Rs. 240, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, 300, Br., ...	325
Remington 10, new, used few days ...	375
Underwood 5, new, used few days ...	325
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, New	290
Ribbons, Carbons, Accessories, Repairs	

NICOLLS & CO., Typewriter Experts. Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay

LOST SHARES

LOST.

A SHARE CERTIFICATE of the Pearl Mills, No. 336, is LOST. Anyone having found it kindly return to HARKISHANDAS MOHANDAS, 30, Frere Road.
R1147

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BALANCE TICKET NO. 1986 for 100 shares Nos. from 354072 to 354171 standing in the name of Tribhuvandas Hemchand is reported lost. All persons having any lieu, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen from the date after which the Company will issue a duplicate certificate for the said shares.
C10629

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

A TEMPORARY SLIP No. 6/1030 in respect of 65 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in the name of Mr. G. V. Deshmukh has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should notified to the Registered Offices of the Co. Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 15 days. Otherwise is duplicate will be issued to the above mentioned owner.

(Sd.) NAROTTAM MORARJI & Co.
Agents.
R1167

PUBLIC NOTICES

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 1st September 1921, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Vithal Ramkrishna Raoji—Regarding want of urinals between Charni Road Junction and Girgaum Portuguese Church.

2. Letter from Mr A. Jeejeebhoy—Suggesting that tramways lines may be extended from Jacob Circle to Lalbaug Bazar via Arthur Road bridge.

3 Letters from Mr. Tarachand Ramnandar and Messrs. Ocmersey Raisey and Co.—Complaining about the irregularities in the telephone service in the City.

4. Letter from Mr. M. Hoosen—Suggesting that the Northbrook Garden at Grant Road be removed from there and that the vacant site may be utilized as a public auction hall.

5—7. Letters from Mr. Keshav Balwant Joshi—Offering suggestions regarding (5) inspection of tenements of the poor by the Municipality, (6) erection of chawls by the Improvement Trust for the middle class population in D ward and (7) keeping of genuine weights and measures in convenient places each ward of the City for the use of the public.

8. Letter from Mr S. S. Dargre—Forwarding a resolution passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Gokhale Education Society expressing opinion that primary education should be made free and compulsory in the City.

9. Letter from Mr. Bharmal Shripal—Complaining about the collapse of portions of walls of a house adjoining his godown at Broach Street.

10. Letter from Mr Shiavax Sheriarji Patel and others—Regarding the supply of water to the top floors of buildings at Dhobi Talao

11. Letter from Messrs. Moreshwar Chintaman Parelkar and Harishankar Chintaman Parelkar—Regarding the supply of water premises No. 1420 Parel Village

12. Letter from Mr. Framroz R. Javeri and others—Regarding the condition of roads in the City.

13 Letter from Dr. B. V. Bayakar—Suggesting the provision of footpaths on the portion of Girgaum Road from Thakurdwar to its junction with Charni Road.

14 Letter from Mr. N. Dattatraya—Regarding inadequate supply of water at Sir Bhalchandra's Chawl No. 2 situated at Sloater Road.

15. Letters from Mr. Hafiz Zainul Abedin President of a meeting of the Moslem inhabitants of Muzaffa Street and from the Honorary Secretary Anjumani Zinatul Islam—Forwarding a resolution passed at the meeting protesting against the appointment of a Christian Lady as Head Mistress in the New Nagrada Urdu Girls' School

RESOLUTIONS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE—

16. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders a Budget transfer of Rs. 2,480 to supplement the Budget grants for labour and feed of bullocks in connection with road repairs.

17. Recommending additional Budget grants to supplement the Budget grants for the year 1920-21 under certain heads of the Engineer's Department.

18. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the proposed location of a urinal in Khetwadi 8th Lane, Mr. B. S. Sanjana be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

19. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by furniture factory opposite chawl No. 101, Tardeo Road, Mr. Hormasji Dadabhoy Dubash and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

20. Recommending an advance of Rs. 2,15,000 to meet the cost of coal purchased during the current year.

21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,446 to meet the payment of outstanding bills, in connection with the hanging, etc., of the portraits of the late Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, Sir Dinsha E. Wacha and the Hon'ble Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in the Council Hall.

22. Forwarding a report regarding the writing off of the book value of certain unserviceable stores.

23. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the alleged damage caused to his property at Balamiya Lane, Mahim by cocoanut trees in the compound of his neighbour, Mr. Atmaram A. Naik be informed that the Municipality can take no action in the matter.

24. Forwarding for information the Commissioner's report, regarding the circumstances under which certain members of the Fire Brigade Staff handed over currency notes to an Engine Driver at a fire which occurred at Mirza Street on the 5th February 1921.

25. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of the road and footpaths leading to Kikabhoy building, Sankli Street, Mr. Ananthram Venkatram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

26. Recommending that letters from the Agents and Managers, Siddley Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, regarding the condition of Arthur Road near Bellasis Bridge, Tardeo, be forwarded to the Commissioner for immediate action with a request that he will report to the Standing Committee and the Corporation the action taken in the matter.

27. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the condition of Pandit Rogha's Chawl at Chakla Mr. Panachand Bhanji Sha and others be informed that the Municipality can take no action in the matter.

28. Recommending that a letter from Mr. K. Rama Rao, regarding the condition of the building in which the Andra Home is situated at Suparibeng Estate, Parel, be forwarded to the Commissioner for disposal.

29. Recommending that a letter from Mr. J. G. D'Mello, regarding the condition of Ganzabawdi Lane, Mazagon be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action

LETTERS FROM THE COMMISSIONER—

30. Reporting on the feasibility or otherwise of fixing prices of articles sold in Municipal markets, etc

31. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of the owner of a property at Lady Jamsetji Road in conection with its acquisition for a proposed road from that Road to Mahim Station.

32. Requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer of the owner of a property at Mahim in connection with its acquisition for the construction of certain roads thereat.

33. Reporting on a suggestion that the public should be stopped from playing dangerous games such as cricket, etc., on the Gowalia Tank site.

34 Regarding expenses to be incurred for collecting and tabulating certain information in regard to beggars.

35 Regarding the provision of more lights in Parel village.

36 Requesting approval to a covered masonry storm-water drain being provided on Duncan Road between Grant Road and Bellasis Road.

37 Forwarding a statement of assessment of properties.

38 Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

39 Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay water supplies.

40 Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

41 Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

42 Regarding the existence of certain insanitary structures at Grant Road and other parts of the City.

43 Requesting approval to the expenses in respect of the improvement of Burrows Cross Lane being recovered from the house owners

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.
(Contd.).

in the lane by monthly instalments.

44 Forwarding a report on the verdict of the Jury at an inquest held on the body of a female labourer.

45 Suggesting for the acceptance of the Corporation a principle that yearly increments on certain conditions may be allowed on due dates to those employes of the Labour, Artizan, etc., class whose salaries are progressive and who are not amenable to pension and leave regulations.

46 Reporting on the question of the provision of a water cistern in the neighbourhood of Lower Parel Station for watering bullocks, etc.

47 Furnishing certain particulars regarding footpaths in the city.

48 Forwarding Government letter requesting the Municipality to undertake the preparation and revision of the Election Rolls of the Bombay University Constituency.

49 Government Letter—Confirming the re-appointment of Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith to be Hydraulic Engineer of the Municipality for a further term of five years.

50. Letter from Messrs. Mansukhlal Hiralal Mehta and Co., Solicitors—Thanking the Corporation on behalf of their client Mr. Morar Ramji for their decision on a certain question in connection with the acquisition of his property.

51. Municipal Auditors' letter—Requesting orders of the Corporation as to whether the amount spent by the Municipality for lighting lamps during the period of the strike of gas workers, should be passed in audit.

52—54. Municipal Secretary's memoranda—Submitting (52) a Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (53) a statement of outstanding Committees of the Corporation and (54) copies of papers regarding the position of the President and the Commissioner on the occasions of the arrival in and departure from Bombay of Royal Personages, Governors, etc.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS—

55. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Water Supply Committee to expedite their report regarding the provision of pumps at the Malabar Hill and Bhandarwada reservoirs.

56. From Mr. Pherozeshah J. Marzaban—For appointing Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash to be a member of the Committee regarding the presentation of an Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

57—58. From Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtulla—(57) For requesting the Committee regarding measures to be taken for improving telephone service in the City to consider the desirability of applying to Government to terminate the License of the Telephone Company on its expiry in 1923 and to arrange to hand over the concern of the Company to the Municipality for management by the Corporation and (58) For obtaining a report as to the measures proposed to be taken to check the increase in the occurrence of cases of typhoid or enteric fevers in the City.

59 From Dr. S. S. Batliwala For obtaining a report as to the desirability of establishing a Dental Dispensary in connection with the Municipal Charitable Dispensaries.

60 From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman-Behram—For protesting against the renewal by Government of the license of the Bombay Telephone Company.

61 From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For appointing a Committee to investigate into the cases of acquisition of properties in connection with the development scheme taken up by the Corporation.

62 From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For appointing Mr Bhagwantrao Gangadhar Parelkar to be a member of certain Committees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEES OF THE CORPORATION—

63. Regarding a proposal for the acquisition of certain properties for the extension of the Municipal Workshops at Foras Road.

64 Regarding the erection of public buildings on the Back Bay Reclamation.

65. Regarding a statement showing the amounts of loans that can be raised against a certain portion of the available surplus.

66. Regarding the question of levying a tax on vacant lands based on the value as eligible building sites, etc.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.

THE STANDARD MILLS, CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ADINTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 130 per whole share of Rs. 500 and Rs. 32/8 per quarter share of Rs. 125, free of Income Tax, has been declared for the half-year ending 30th June 1921, payable at the Registered Office of the Company's York Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after FRIDAY, the 16th September, 1921. The Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his address last standing in the Register.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 1st September to WEDNESDAY the 14th September, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents,
By their Constituted Attorneys
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.
C10631

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN on behalf of our clients Messrs. NARANDAS RAMSUKH for the loss of the undermentioned Share Certificates.

9 Share certificates of Currimbhai Mills, standing in the name of Narandas Ramsukh our clients bearing the following numbers:—
Nos. 969, 3044, 5090, 8139, 4848, 60, 800, 1815, and 2889.

2 Share certificates of Currimbhai Mills standing in the name of Bhagnath Rampertab bearing the followng numbers:—
Nos. 5099 and 2377.

5 Share certificates of Crescent Mills standing in the name of Lakshmi Narayan Purohit bearing the following numbers:
Nos. 8716, 2122, 13171, 12922, and 12060.

1 Share certificates of Kohinoor Mills standing in the name of Purohit Hernath bearing No. 1197.

All persons are warned from dealing with the Share certificates. Any dealings therewith will be at the risk and responsibility of such persons.

Companies have been informed of the loss of the said share certificates.

Dated this 23rd days of August, 1921.

MULLA & MULLA.
Attorneys for Messrs. Narandas Ramsukh.
C10626

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF RING TRAVELLERS, OPTICAL LENSES, MOULDINGS, PRINTED VOILES, 12 ROLLS OF DOFFER FILLET, BOBBINS, CIGARETTES, BELGIUM WINDOW GLASSES, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), by order of the Banks and Offices concerned and on account and risk of the concerned parties, the following:—

On account and risk of the concerned:—
24 cases containing Ring Travellers.
1 case Optical Lenses.
12 cases Mouldings Oak-Brown and Green.
12 Rolls of Doffer Fillet (damaged).
On account and risk of A. Pranjiwandas & Co. of 266, Nagdevi Street:—
6 parcels Printed Voiles.
2 parcels Voiles and Flouncings.
On account and risk of the concerned:—
13 cases (tin lined) cigarettes, silver cross brand with silver foil, each case containing 25,000 cigarettes.
25 cases Belgium Window Glasses (sheet glasses of fourth quality).

By order of N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 2848 of 1920 (Chhotalal vs. Lalbhai), about 203 bags Bobbins.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE of Very Valuable Property including the Existing Chawl and the Theatre under Construction with the Permission issued by the Police Commissioner having a large Frontage at the Junction of the Falkland Road and Sandhurst Road, situate at Golpitha, at the Corner of Grant Road and Trimbak Purshram Street.

Under instructions from the Vendors Sir Mahomed Yusoof Haji Alli Mahomed Haji Cassam Haji Mahomed Haji Suleman and Ismail Haji Dawood, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the late Suleman Hassam Soudagar the property described in the Schedule hereunder written will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of September, 1921, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the set forward land admeasuring 80 square yards in front of premises Nos. 197, 199 and 215 at the Junction of Falkland Road and Trimbak, Purshram Street, and together with the messuage, tenements dwelling house, chawls and shops and the building under construction standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the North side of Falkland Road and fronting thereto without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement in all 690 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Foras Land Old No. 458, New No. A/13970 and New Survey No. 2A/5534 and by the Collector of quit and ground rent under Old No. 4991, New No. 2/4469 and New Survay No. A/5534, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under D Ward Nos. 2296-2297 and 2298, Street Nos. 187 155, 197 to 198 and 215, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by the property of Erachsha D. Cooper, on or towards the South partly by a footpath and partly by the said Falkland Road and on or towards the North by the property of Condajee Bhimaji Gowlee and on or towards the East by Trimbak Purshram Street and which said premises are now occupied by the tenants of the deceased.

N.B.—Plans of the proposed Theatre are open for inspection at any time at the office of Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors for the Vendors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 24th August, 1921.

MESSRS MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4079.

AUCTION SALE OF 23 BALES AMRAOTI COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 27th August, 1921, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Colaba, by order of the Insurance Office concern, the following bales of Cotton damaged by fire and water.

23 bales Amraoti Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers
Bombay, 24th August, 1921.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENTS' IN THE BUNGLOW AND VACANT PIECE OF LAND AT SION.

Under the instructions from B. L. Lang, Esq., the office assignee and the assignee of the estate and affects of Mangaldas Tribhowandas Mangaldas and Tribhowandas Hurgowandas Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September 1921 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following:—

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Toka Land or ground together with the Bungalow or building standing thereon situate at Sion without the Fort of Bombay on the Sion Road containing by admeasurement (219) Two hundred and nineteen Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 60 New No. 15617, Old Survey No. Nil, New Survey No. 2A/518 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 8801 and Street No. 2368 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the said Sion Road, on or towards the West by the vacant piece of land of the said Tribhowandas Hurgowandas hereinafter secondly described on or towards the South by the property of Borah Jafferbhoy Ebrahimji and on or towards the North by the vacant land and Chawl of Parbhudas Pranjiwandas.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant Toka land or ground situate at the said Village of Sion at the Sion Road and containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty (250) Square Yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue Bombay under Old No. 60 New No. 15617 and Old Survey No. Nil and New Survey No. 1/518 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector F Ward No. and Street No. 2370B and bounded on or towards the East by the hereditaments firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the West by the G. I. P. Railway Line, on or towards the South by the Sanitorium of Ranchordas Varjiwandas on or towards the North by the vacant piece of land of Parbhudas Pranjiwandas and Temple of Shri Devi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla Phirozshaw and Pana, Solicitor's at their office Medow Street, Fort or undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 24th Aug. 1921.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE BUILDERS, TIMBER MERCHANTS AND FURNITURE MAKERS.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS WALLACE RANGOON SECOND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

On THURSDAY, the 1st September, 1921, at 4-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the Sewree Bunder by order of Seth Sitaram, Shroff and on account and at the risk of Seth Hassanally Sulemanji a hosiery merchant.

About 26 tons Wallace Rangoon second class. Teak squares, 33 Pieces, Marked W. R. D.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RY.

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SIDE-LIGHTS ON NAGPUR FIRING.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The main findings of the Committee appointed by the Local Government and the Non-Official Commission appointed by the Central Provinces Congress Committee are to be found in their respective reports which are already before the public. Even a casual reader can see that the findings of the two bodies differ as the two poles. It is not quite uncomon to come across the remark that the findings of each of the bodies are one-sided—a summary procedure indeed of disposing of the reports from serious consideration or for the matter of that any consideration at all. I have, therefore, ventured to undertake to place some material before the readers with the hope that they will be helped thereby to form their own independent opinions, pronounce their verdict on the two reports, discard the findings in the one and accept those in the other.

The material which I refer to consists of statements made by the 'prosecution witnesses' themselves in course of their cross-examination by me as counsel for the accused in Criminal Case No. 118 of 1921 decided on the 21st of April 1921 by K. B. E. Jacob, Magistrate first class with section 30 Powers and Case No. 32 of 1921 decided on the 8th of July by Mr. Siraj Ahmed, Magistrate first class. Both were cases under section 395, Indian Penal Code, and were in connection with the looting of liquor shops on the night of the 27th March, followed by the firing of the next day which is sought to be made out as its necessary sequel.

Finding of the Committee appointed by the Local Government.	Finding of the Commission appoined by the C. P. Congress Committee.
That the attack on the Police sent to arrest Udaram (on 28th March) had been previously organised. Para. 28.	That there was no organisation to resist arrest on the part of Udaram or anyone else on the morning of the 28th March. Para. 22.

N. B. The words in the brackets are mine.

The importance which the Committee attach to the finding is very greot indeed for this is what they say in Para. 27:

"The most important issues arising out of the enquiry are whether the 'firing' first under the orders of Mr. Armitage and then by Sub-Inspector Ataullakhan and his party was necessary and justified and secondly, whether it was in any way excessive, whether the firing could on any occasion have been avoided, and whether the Police were guilty of committing excesses during the course of the firing, are the principal questions which we have to answer."

And then again this is how they begin in Para. 28:

"It is obvious that our decision must to a certain extent depend upon the question as to whether the resistance to the arrest of Udaram and of his companions, had been organised before the arrival of the Police at the place or whether it was sudden and without premeditation. 'In this connection it is 'necessary' to refer to what had occurred at the attempted arrest of Udaram the previous night."

The Commission characterises this incident of attempted arrest as absurd and relies on it amongst other grounds to prove Udaram's innocence. Para. 10.

To put it briefly: there could have been no need for firing if there had not been an organised attempt to resist arrest on 28 March and there could have been no organised attempt to resist arrest on 28th unless there was an attempt made to arrest Udaram on the night of 27th March and there could not have been this attempt on the night of 27th the noctural exploit of Gulam Rasul as the Commission terms it—unless the informants had gone to the kotwali and informed the Police before they started in search of their prey.

It is therefore necessary to see:

(1) If the informants informed the Police?

(2) If there was an attempt to arrest Udaram on the night of 27th—an incident to which the Committee appointed by the Government attaches the greatest importance and

(3) if there was an organised attempt to resist arrest on the 28th of March?

I will take up the last two questions first and the first, last. It is hardly necessary to mention again that I am not going to refer to or adopt any of the arguments advanced by the Non-Official Commission in their excellent report.

This is what Sub-Inspector Ataullah P. W. 4 in Case No. 32 of 1921 says regarding their mission of the arrest of Udaram on 27th March in examination-in-chief:—

"City Saheb ordered me, Nawajus Hossein and other Sub-Inspectors to arrest these men (i.e. Udaram, Tikaram, Warlva, Nagrya and and Gulab and some whom Rustom, P.W. 2 said, he could recognise from their faces). We went to the house of Udaram. Uderam and some other persons were said to be present in Uderam's house. Some pahelwans were there. Sub-Inspector Gulam Rasul told me that Uderam refused to come out then and said that he will come out next morning. From Tahsil City Saheb was informed by telephone that Uderam refused to come. He said that it may be arranged for in the morning. This was after 2 a.m. We all returned to the Kotwali."

and in cross-examination adds:

Rustum and one or two others went with us to Uderam's house at night."

Now I will extract certain passages from his cross-examination to test the truth of the incident referred to:—

"They all went up to the Tahsil cross-road. There were some men but I did not notice them. We stopped for the return of Gulam Rasul to decide what to do next. 'I did not send any other Sub-Inspector anywhere else. We wanted to arrest one party at a time None of us went to arrest anyone else at night.' Gulam Rasul took about half an hour to go and return (from Uderam's house). City Superintendent asked us to return, so went back and did not attempt to arrest. 'Rustum went with me to identify. I did not send Rustam with Gulam Rasul as the latter went to find if Uderam was in the house or not. I did not want to arrest Udaram without consulting City Superintendent. I did not tell Rustam to go with Gulam Rasul to identify."

As regards Rustam P. W. 2 though in examination-in-chief he says that he accompanied all these Sub-Inspectors including Ataullah up to the Tahsil cross-road, in cross-examination 'he says that he was in the Kotwali from the time he went there at about 12 o'clock in the night till 3 or 3-30 a.m. He was talking with his friend Abdul Hamid in the Kotwali till then.' When confronted he wished to stick to the version that supported the police and again describes the same incident as follows:—

"I went with Ataullah and five Sub-Inspectors Wasudeo, Nawajus Hossein, Gulam Rasul and Freegrade to the house of Uderam. There were 8 or 7 constables with us. 'I was asked if I knew the rioters and so I went. All of us sat at the crossing and only Gulam Rasul with one or two Constables went to Uderam's house. I cant say why Gulam Rasul went. I was asked to go with them but both I and Guljar refused. I refused because it would have exposed me and there would have been ill-feeling."

It is strange that such a big police force should while away their time at the crossings, doing absolutely nothing and send only Gulam Rasul with one or two constables. Is this no dereliction of duty of which the Committee wished to acquit the Police in para. 29? The Police wanted to take prompt action in order to prevent Udaram and his men from absconding. Does their conduct show anything of that sort? Did Gulam Rasul after all go to Uderam's house to see if he was at home? Was there a necessity to inquire of City Saheb if Udaram should be arrested when they were expressly sent for the purpose with a police force which outnumbered the pehelwans who were at his house? Why were no attempts made to arrest other persons besides Udaram that very night? Rustum flatly contradicts Ataullah on the point of his not being asked to accompany Gulam Rasul. But his explanation for not accompanying is so absurd that it cannot be swallowed. When he went to the police—if he did at all because I will show that he did not—he had no thought of exposing himself, when he accompanied the police force the same night he knew what was record of him and why he was purposely taken and when he reache[illegible] road he thinks of nothing else but exposure and ill-feeling and refuses to budge an inch beyond the crossings of the roads and enjoys the conversation with which the Sub-Inspectors and the other policemen barring Gulam Rasul and two constables were entertaining themselves. It is, therefore, clear that the story of attempt to arrest Udaram on the night of 27th March is an invention and the theory of an organised attempt to resist the arrests on the 28th March cannot be supported at all.

Neither was the pursuit and conduct of persons in Udaram's Baithak such as to justify one to hold that there was design on their part to resist arrests. For this is what P. W. 6 Ramkuar Constable says in cross-examination:—

"These men were preparing Bhang." 'Neither' was there any scuffle with the Police, according to the Prosecution witnesses in the Baithak of Udaram; and if Bihari's (P. W. 7's) evidence can be referred to, this is what he says: "There were no other men inside besides 7 7 men arrested and the above three. 'None of them had sticks with them. There was no marpit inside. . . . Even when they were handcuffed they did not say anything. There was no marpit in the chapri when Udaram and Tikaram were brought out. When we came out of the chapri Udaram, Warlya, Nagrya and Tikaram did not try to run away.'" The prosecution witnesses seem to suggest an absurd inference viz. that the four persons were not themselves keen on resisting the arrest, or releasing themselves from Police custody but that they were snatched away by the mob.

I consider it necessary to test the truth of the statements made by the City Superintendent—and the Sub-Inspector Ataullah also—that his informants were Rustum and Bihari (Para. 11 of the Committee's report). As regards Behari, P. W. 7 he did not at all inform the police on the night of 27th. It was at 5 or 6 a.m. on the 28th that he saw Ataullah in the Police lines in Ganesh Peth (see his cross-examination) and though he had in examination-in-chief first mentioned his going to Kotwali about the same hour he afterwards changed his statement. So no action could have been taken the previous night on the information of Behari given the next morning.

Now as regards Rustam, I do not think that he had at all gone to the Kotwali to inform the police. His statement in examination-in-chief is as follows:—

"The man—the owner of the liquor shop—was told to go and report to the Police. After, I also went to the Kotwali. It was about midnight and I told him what had happened The City Superintendent, asked me to stay a bit. So I stopped."

Then in cross-examination he says:

"After my arrival some men were arrested and brought to the Kotwali. . . . During my presence in Kotwali, some persons were brought by European officers but I cant say who were brought by them."

The witness refers to some of the arrests in Criminal Case No. 118 of 1921. But the Sub-Inspector Ataullah contradicts him, for he says in cross-examination:

"The European officers had gone away before he came. It may be an hour or half an hour. I returned to the Kotwali with the European officers."

Though Ataullah's statement of returning with the European officers is not correct as will be seen from his stated as P.W. 5 in cross-examination in Case No. 118 of 1921 yet there is not the least doubt that Rustom was not in Kotwali when the European officers went there, or else it must be presumed that the City Superintendent deliberately suppressed this information from the European officers viz. The D.C., D.S.P. and I.G.P., who were examined in Case No. 118/21. It is apparent from their evidence in that case that they had gone in a motor bus with the armed Police' to Babulal's buildings and after making three arrests made by the City Police. The City Superintendent was there and though the European officers were informed about the arrests and the liquor bottles which were with those persons, no mention is made about Rustam and the information he gave [illegible] as P. W. 3 in cross-examination says: "I went round the city and I think through Itwari but I did not see any liquor shops." By the by is it possible that the City Superintendent may have thought of taking the armed Police through the city the next morning on a pretext of arresting somebody, when he saw the D.C. D.S.P. and I.G.P. moving with them in a bus, after they left the Kotwali. As Rustam's statement about the European officers bringing the arrested persons while he was in Kotwali is false, and no first information report was produced in the case No. 32 of 1921 regarding the looting of Circle No. 1 which he said he had seen and about which he alone had informed the police, it is safe to decide that he did not go to the Kotwali at all. I have tried to be brief as brief as is commensurate with making oneself intelligible and yet I find this little note is getting bulky.

I think it will be better to record the Magistrate's opinion in Criminal Case No. 32 of 1921 instead of discussing the evidence in detail and enlarging the volume of this note. About Rustam Khan it is said: "The least that can be said of him is that he can be so easily influenced. It is beyond doubt that the impression created on one's mind is very unsatisfactory. This Rustam has told lies in this case itself. The man who has told palpable lies. . . ."

About Bihari the Magistrate says:—

"This man is admittedly a gambler and has several times appeared either as an accused or as a police witness in gambling cases. In this case also his evidence has not been straight and I don't think him to be a reliable man.

And the following about the Police:

"His (Rustam's) report about this liquor shop i.e. in Circle No. 1 was the first information and ought to have been reduced to writing and as no such document has been produced I take it, 'that either no such report has been made or it has not been duced to writing.'"

I do think that no report was made. It is inconceivable that the report was not reduced to writing though made by the City Superintendent Mr. Gajnafar Ali who has become Khan Sahib after the incident of firing on account of, I suppose, his intelligence, skill and experience of so many years, or else you accuse him of 'dereliction of duty'—a charge of which the Committee wishes to acquit the police. It is to be regretted that Khan Sahib Gajnafar Ali was not examined as a witness for the prosecution in case No. 32 of 1921. He used to attend the Court when Rustam and Bihari were being examined and on one of the dates when Bihari was being cross-examined, he was instructing Mr. Vicaji, Prosecuting Inspector. On that day I told Mr. Vicaji, after the day's work was over that I was going to apply to the Court to have Khan Sahib examined as a prosecution witness or Court witness. As Khan Sahib told me that he was going to be in Nagpur till the end of June and not leaving it for the place where he was transferred till then, I did not apply to the Court that very day. When Bihari's cross-examination was resumed after 10 or 12 days' adjournment and finished, I put in an application to have Khan Sahib examined either as a prosecution witness or a court one. But to my utter disappointment I learnt from Mr. Vicaji that Khan Sahib had already left Nagpur—this was about a week before the end of June—and that the prosecution did not wish to examine him. The trying Magistrate told me that he would decide later on as to whether Khan Sahib Gajnafar Ali should be examined or not and asked me to argue the case on merits. It was a matter for regret, which I keenly felt that even after the arguments Khan Sahib was not examined as a Court witness to throw more light on the case and explain some of the grossly improbable statements of prosecutions witnesses the police and their informants. The accused were discharged.

Rustam has deserved his fate at the hands of the Magistrate and so has Bihari. If one were to read Ataullah's evidence in the two cases mentioned and the evidence of other witnesses in Case No. 32 of 1921 one gets an impression that he has also not told the truth.

Then follow a few observations about the perfunctory method in which the diaries are written and the arguments for the defence viz. "It has given ground to defence counsel to say that 'the evidence of implication has come after the arrests have been made.'" An argument not refuted and therefore must be presumed to have been adopted by the Magistrate.

The Non-Official Commission also finds:

That the Government attitude towards the Temperance campaign and the non-cooperation movement generally is deplorable and 'is calculated to encourage unscrupulous underlings to concoct false cases against Temperance reformers and non-cooperators' with the object of inciting people to resist and thus creating occasions for firing and adopting repressive measures.

To show that this view is not unreasonable. will cite here one or two extracts from the evidence of Rustam:

"Chotelal and the Mahomedan brought out the big cask. I don't know the name of the Mahomedan. This Mahomedan is the Mohalla Panch for deciding the petty quarrels and he takes part in the Nal Saheb Ceremony I know that he does decide about the drunkenness (cases of people who drink).

The prominent men (Pudhari Lok were the words used) of the town came in motor cars and Guljar was called beaten and he ran away. The same night this was arranged that no report was to be made by the Kalar and no evidence was to be given. Guljar and his mother both were beaten by Mohalla people. I heard this as I did not see myself. I cant give the names of persons who told me this."

He has given the explanation, 'I cant give the names of persons who told me this or who saw this' on more than one occasion his reason being 'they will be molested and they will become my enemies.' But it is not difficult to see that the idea at the back of his mind was to avoid contradictions.

And who is this Rustum?—a man without any employment, out for an adventure. He is very well connected with the Police. To describe it in his own words 'My father is inspector of police. My uncle, brother and maternal uncle are in Nagpur police.' Abdul Hamidkhan, his acquaintance with whom he spent two or three hours in Kotwali on the night of 27th March is also in the police. He wants to throw mud at everybody. He said he did not finish his studies in Government High School because his master purposely failed him. He said he was working in Walford Company but had to give up the job because, 'I was offered Rs. 50 instead of Rs. 95 promised. So I left. . . . The Manager of Walford Co. said that the income was not sufficient.' One would like to know from the Manager how he relishes this remark about the breach of contract.

As to the justification or otherwise of firng that took place on 28th March, I considered it irrelevant for the purposes of the case I was conducting and so no material is to be found in the evidence to base one's conclusions But look at this incident of firing in the light of findings arrived at by me on the three questions raised in view of the position which the Committee clearly put in para. 28 of its report and it will be seen that the firing was not justifiable and that there was no necessity to fire in self-defence.

Lastly, though it's a minor point I should like to deal with it. In para. 11 the Committee in its report says: 'There is some inconsistency in the evidence as to whether or not these persons (Rustam Khan and Behari) were in the party and at the house of Udaram. . . . It is possible that 'Mr. Armitage has committed a mistake on the point.' He did not pay particular attention to these details as 'it did not concern him who were taken by the City Superintendent in the bus.'

Rustam Khan says he was sitting on the front seat near the Magistrate and the driver when they left Kotwali. Is it possible for Mr. Armitage to forget him then? Other witnesses cannot tell us exactly where he was and the evidence is conflicting.

Then as regards Bihari: No witness says that he was taken in the Bus from Kotwali. Bihari himself does not say so. The evidence as to whether the bus was stopped near Ganja Khet where Bihari, as he himself says, was picked up is conflicting. It is therefore safe to infer that Bihari was not in the bus at all.

I have a strong suspicion that Rustam and Bihari helped the police after their return from Uderam's house when they reached the bus and not before; and 'that therefore Mr. Armitage committed no mistake as the Committee seems to think.'

There is just a little passage in the deposition of Bihari which I cannot help quoting. He was examined as P. W. 3 in Criminal Case No. 51 of 1920 decided on 31-8-20 by the Additional Tahsildar, Nagpur, Mr. Khedkar. A copy of his deposition has been filed in Cr. Case No. 32 of 1921. He says:

Udaram, Tikaram and Kanhu were quietly sitting till they were caught. They did not try to run away; other players ran away. Some Darogas had entered afterwards by the other door. 'I don't know how many guns the police had but I heard only one pistol shot.'

This is suggestive. It is possible then that there may have been firing in Udaram's baithak on 28th March.

My conclusions therefore are as follows.

(a) Rustam and Behari did not inform the Police at all about the looting of liquor shops on the night of 27th March.

(b) Therefore there could be no attempt to arrest Uderam and his associates the same night.

(c) Therefore there could be no organised attack on the Police in any atempt to arrest Udaram on the morning of 28th March.

(d) Therefore the Police firing was unjustifiable.

One regrets that the Members of the Committee did not cross-examine the witnesses appearing before them in a satisfactory manner. Rustam and Ataullah, who were examined in Case No. 32 of 1921, were also examined before the Committee. Two Members of this Committee had judicial experience—one on the Bench and the other at the Bar for very many years. The Committee had special facilities, at least I suppose so. The Diary in the Case No. 32 of 1921 could not have been a sealed book to the members of the Committee as it is to the counsel for the defence. Witnesses could have been recalld for cross-examination as often as they legitimately desired. To know that the Committee did not even ascertain if there was a first information report by Rustam is a matter for surprise. I will furnish this note with an important suggestion, which I know is not necessary for the purpose which made me write it and which may also be ionsidered as a gratuitous advice, to those who are entrusted with the administration of Justice and maintenance of Peace and Order. In these days of non-cooperation there are so many 'Political workers' who come before the courts as accused who do not desire to engage the services of pleaders and who at times even if they desired cannot get the services of a good counsel and have therefore to go without a defence. This fact increases the responsibility of those who have to administer justice and as well to maintain Peace and Order, and not minimises it. Let them think of this task and conscientiously discharge it. The Magistrates who have to try cases of political workers would do well to make use of the power given to them by the Evidence Act of putting questions to the witnesses in cross-examination to ascertain the truth to the fullest extent possible whenever the accused happens to be unrepresented by counsel. One does not always need instructions from the 'political workers' standing in the dock to get at the truth. So it cannot always be a ground for complaint that the Magistrate is not in the same position as the Counsel for the accused. I may perhaps be referred to the fact of putting in a certified copy of Behari's deposition to contradict him; to refute my abovementioned statement and to support the assertion that insructions are necessary to conduct the defence. The Members of the Committee also would have been in the same position in which I was if they had tried to learn all about the case of Udaram's escaping from the Police custody on a former occasion to which Ataullah deposed.

Besides this suggestion I will content myself by making a present of the witnesses Rustam and Behari and the persons who influenced Rustam and those who wrote the Diaries in the case or were responsible for the same before Mr. Armstrong. D.S.P. took up the investigation in his own hands, to those in charge of Peace, Order and Justice. By the bye who is to be congratulated on doing one's duty properly, the oft-praised Police force and the Committee or the Commisson?

—Yours etc.,

G. V. DESHMUKH,
Barrister-at-Law.

Civil Station,
Nagpur, C. P.
August 13.

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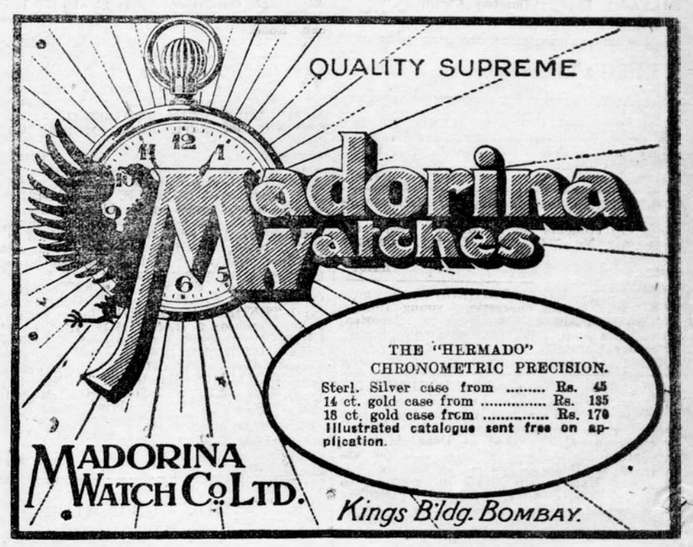
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(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, 22nd August, 1921.

Months	To-day's Price.
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	8 74
Nov.	8 76
Dec.	..
Jan.	8 85
Feb.	..
Mar	..
Apl.	..
May	..
June	..
July	..

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, 19th Aug, 1921.

	Bales
Total Actual Export	7,000
,, Forwarded	49,000
,, Imports	44,000
,, Stock	11,31.000
Actual Weekly Sales	29,000
Water Twist	1 6
Printers cloth	40

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday, 20th August, 1921.

Total in Sight	337,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	364,000
East Indian	140,000
American	3,835.000
Other	335 000
Total Sales	20,000
East Indian Sales	00
Total Speculation	..
,, Export	..
East Indian Export	..
,, ,, Stock	52,000
,, ,, Forwarded	900
,, ,, Actual Export	..
,, ,, Imports	3,500
,, ,, Speculation	..
American Afloat	28,000
East Indian Afloat	4,000
Total Afloat	64,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, 19th Aug. 1921.

Week's Receipts at all U. S Ports	92 000
,, Exports to Great Britain	6 000
,, ,, to France and Continent	32 000
,, ,, to Japan	32.000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	1394 000
,, ,, at Interior Ports	1050.000

MONEY MARKET.

London, 20th August, 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver spot	38 1/2
,, 2 months hence	38
Closing tone of Silver:—India bought. America sold—Steady.	
Bar Gold (per oz)	..
Interest day to day loans	3 1/2
,, 7 day Bankers loans	4
Discount Bank of England Rate p/c, since 21st ultimo.	5 1/2

Cotton market will closed at 5.30 p.m. from the 1st September.

American markets will be closed on 3rd and 5th proximo.

DISCOUNTS.

London, 20th August, 1921.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 3/16
,, Hoo Trade Bill 2 m/st	5 1/2
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	5 1/4

METAL REPORT.

Tin Block	152

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags Aug.	
Sept. Buyers	fl 22/10
,, Tone	Dul
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net Aug.	
Sept. Value	35/3
,, Months Sept, Dec. Sellers	36

New York, 20th August, 1921.

Demand Bills	3 66.00

EXCHANGE.

On London in Paris	47 30
In Germany	312 87
In Italy	Not received

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	17 10
Christiana	27 70
Amsterdam	11 81
Switzerland	21 64

New York, 20th Aug. 1921.

Belgium	48 21
Petrograd	..
Athens	66 25

JAVA SUGAR.

London, 20th August, 1921.

Brown Java Sugar 16/18 C & F Calcutta September Oct. sellers	19/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta Sept. sellers	22
Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay Sept. Sellers	23
,, ,, Karachi Sept, sellers	23/3

Tone—Firmer.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Corrsepondent.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Owing to higher advices reported from New York the Marwari Bazar opened steady this morning for Fine M. G. Oomra September at Rs. 357½ and soon after declined to Rs. 354. It then again touched Rs. 356 the rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 354. The prices fluctuated between Rs. 352 and Rs. 355. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 355. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 359 and closed at Rs. 359½.

Our market for ready cotton was firm yesterday for high class fine Oomra owing to Bull speculators inquiry for same, but other descriptions were neglected. Japan buyers and millwalas were not inclined to pay high prices for ready cotton.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, 23rd August 1921.

Fully Good Broach July-August,	330
Fully Good Bengal, September	282
Fine Oomra's,—September	355 1/2

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.

F. G. Broach July-August,	332
Fully Good Bengal September	283
Fine Oomra's ,, September,	357

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 23rd August 1921.

Description		Super-Fine	F. Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind		Punjab	303	288 271
M. G. Oomra's	No. 4	350	330	— —
M.G. Central P.	No. 1	380	360	— —
M.G. Central P.	No. 2	375	365	345 —
M.G. Broach		..	337	327 312 —
Southerns 7		—	344	334 324

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 22nd August, 1921:

Cotton	2744	Bales
Wheat	5790	Qrts.
Linseed	6177	,,
Rapeseed	2443	,,
Gingellyseed	2264	,,
Poppyseed	2475	,,
Groundnuts	1859	,,
Castorseed	2118	,,
Aloe	1689	,,
Myrabolams	Nil	,,
Unenumerated	1965	,,
Mowrseed	Nil	,,
Gram	12	,,
Rape	Nil	,,
Barley	Nil	,,
Jowari	443	,,
Wheat	335	,,
Coal	2941	Tons

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay 23rd August 1921.

	Market Rate. 3-30 p. m.
Bank Telegraphic	1-4 3 4
Bank Demand	1 4 25 32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	—
Fcn. Demand	320
merican Dollars	404
Hongkong Dollars	201
Shanghai	—
Japan	183 1/2
Singapore	168

Market Steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

23rd August, 1921.

	Per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass	3/4	80	8	0
Do.	1	80	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	80	8	0
Do.	1 1/2	80	8	0
Do	1 3/4	85	0	0
Do	2	85	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1921.

	per Maund.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper	3/4	84	0	0
Do.	1	85	8	0
Do.	1 1/4	89	0	0
Do.	1 1/2	89	0	0
Do.	1 3/4	89	0	0
Do.	2	90	0	0
Japanese Copper Barra.				
Panch teka joint		24	0	0
Copper English Barra.		48	0	0
Brass Barra.		38	8	0
Lead		46	0	0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds Daily Quotations Bazaar Rates.

6-0 p.m. 23rd August, 1921

Ready	Bazaar Terms Rs.	a	p
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	84	0	0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70 30	82	0	0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	86	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	12	0	0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	13	0	0
Linseed, Brown Bold	14	10	0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	8	0
Teelseed, White 85-15	87	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	82	0	0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	80	0	0
Teelseed, Black	75	0	0
Poppyseed, White	16	0	0
Groundnuts	85	0	0
Mowrseed	8	8	0
Barley	53	0	0
Castorseed	53	0	0
Wrar Cotton Seeds ready delivery	—		

Forward	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat Aug, Sept.	11	2	9
Linseed Sept.	16	10	6

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

BULLION.

Bars Gold ready Rs. 29-4-0.
Bars Gold Forward Rs. 29-4-0.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 29-3-0.
Bars Silver ready Rs. 92-10-0.
Bars Silver 1st settlement Rs. 92-8-0.
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 92-12-0.

EXCHANGE.

On London Bank's selling T. T. 1/5.
On London Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 1/16.
On London Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 1/8.
On London Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 3/16.
Tone Exchange. Firm Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 329.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A Frcs. 349.
On Paris Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 339.
On Japan Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 190.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 180
On New York Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 390
London Gold ready s. 112-3.
London Silver ready d. 37 3/4.
London Silver Forward d. 37 3/8.
Tone of Silver. India sold, Uncertain.
American cross rate on London $3.67 per £
French cross rate on London Frcs. 47.5 per £.
Italian Cross rate on London Frcs. 87.6 per £.
Swiss cross rate on London Frcs. 21.60 per £
Belgium cross rate on London Frcs. 48.5 per £.
German cross rate on London Mrks. 32 per £.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Paper Rs. 60/4.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 94.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan Rs. 97.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 76.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1922 Rs. 100/10.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/6.
4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 65.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 Rs. 96.
4 per cent. Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 65.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 103/12.

SHARES.

Market opened strong, but after several fluctuations closed quiet.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2760, Apollo 110, By. Cotton 1370, By. Dyeing 1922/8, Century 1130, Colaba Land 2925, Cent. Indian 4790, Coorla 2850, Crescent 740, Currimbhoy 2052/8, David 1797/8, Edw. Sassoon 635, Fazulbhoy 1660, Finlay 1307/8, Kastoorchand 1665, Kohinoor 3720, M. Petit 5200, New Great 1130, Pearls 1420, Phoenix 1300, Premier 245, Shapurji 482/8, Simplex 1065, Standard 2850, Swan 1320, Swadeshi 5185, Tata Mill 1650.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 832/8, B. Burma 560 x.d., B. Burma N. I. 160 x.d., B. Tramway 148/12, B. Steam 317/8, Bundi Cement 48/8, Ind. Cement 420, Katni Ord 305, Katni Defd 1440, New India Insur 25/12, Tata Iron Ord 110, Tata Iron Defd. 675, Tata Iron New Ord 100, Tata Iron New Defd 580, Tata Oil 132/8, and Scindia Steam 12,

COLOUR-MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

Since we reported last, no important fluctuations occurred in the market. Values of most of the Dyes are almost the same. Small transactions pass at the ruling rates in Alizarine 20 per cent. Congo-Red and sulphers. Owing to the poor demand, no good indenting business done. Arrivals are regular and the demand does not cope with the arrivals. The tone is poor and there are no immediate prospects of change.

MILL-STORES-MARKET.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

There are no interesting fluctuations in the market. Business transacted is in general poor. Demand is also low. Home consignments are arriving here for various sundries Forward rates for Heralds have eased to some extent, and a greater reduction may be recorded in a few days, if the rate of exchange improves still more. Bandings etc., are dull Leather sundries have no brisk demand. The quotations are almost the same.

CHEMICALS.

Bombay, Aug. 23.

A good many arrival has been noticed in the last few days. S. S. Gutenfell from Hamburg has brought a number of German Chemicals. Bichromate of Soda and Potash are poor in demand, and the rate has gone down. There are no keen inquiries. The tone is very dull. China-clay has a demand and Hytra Brand is inquired for eagerly. The Bazar rate is Rs. 185 per ton. Forward is varying largely, other quotations are the same.

RANGOON RICE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, August 20.

The rice market is again firmer though no sellers at prices offered Rs. 592-8, August, Rs. 593-8, September. For big mills it is Rs. 597-8 for August and Rs. 600 for September. Paddy is firmer. Arrivals are diminishing. Bombay and Calcutta demand is the alleged cause of the rise in price.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH OF AUGUST, 1921.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING & FINAL DISPOSAL

2035-21—Mulla and M, Haji Abdulla Haji Haroon v Haji Ebrahim Haji Nathoo and ors.

LONG CAUSE.

1287-19.—Jeh. H and S, Dagdooba Rangooba Gatey v Kapurchand Partap and ors. Matu. J and M. Part heard 1-10-20

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

2828-19—Mehta L and Co, D. Chhotalal and Co. a firm v Dharamsi Meghji a firm Tyabji D and Co. Part heard 28-9-20.

1131-19—Mehta D and L. Vithaldas Jugjiwandas a firm v Chunilal Bhikalal a firm Daph F & D

1086-18—Wadia G & Co, Messrs. Haji Gani Sumar a firm v Khimji Hirji Kayani Ardeshir H D and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

2012-21—Unwalla P and P, Fakirji Nusserwanji Tantia v Ludha Ukerda, N C Dalal and Co.

2092-21—Daph F & D, Messrs Haji Ajam Goolam Husein & Co a firm v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Payne and Co.

2205-21—M B Chotbia, Dhanjishaw Ratanji Karani v Ardeshir Pestonji Contractor and anr, Edg G W & Co., and in person.

2266-21—Mirza & H, Messrs Nurandin Shaikh Adam & Co. a firm v Muncherji Kharsetji Khambatta, Wadia G & Co

2247-21—Mirza and H, Haridas Naranji v Bhagwatraj Bhagwandas and anr, Mulji Tha & Co

2254-21—Mirza & H, Haridas Naranji v Narbadabai widow Mulji Tha & Co.

2266-21—Vachha and Co., Hormusji Bezonji Bamjji v Edulji Hormasji Desai and anr.

1960-21—Captain & V, Harroon Suleman and Co., a firm v Usman Hassan Japanwalla, Vachha and Co.

1863-21—Dubash and Co., Shivdas Mulchand v Hari Govind Desai and anr, Merwan ji K and Co.

1880-21—Dubash and Co., Shivdas Mulchand v Multani Ramchandra Nathmal and ors.

1465-21—Unwalla P and P, Kansare Jenabhai Chhaganlal v Dr Mohanlal Maganlal and ors Pandia and Co.

1356-21—Thakoredas and Co, Chhaganlal Nagardas v Nagindas Jugjiwan.

1958-20—Wadia G & Co, Limjibhoy Burjorji Mistry v J R Freitas and ors, Moti and D.

1880-20—Mulla and M, Mahomed I M Rowji v Abdulla Husein and ors, Pandia & Co., Mer K & Co.

1761-21—Mulla and M, Cawasji Jamsetji Kapadia and ors v Hormasjee Jamsetjee Mistry and ors, Edg G W & Co

1307-21—Mulla and M, Rustomji Ardeshir Cooper v Uttamchand Hirji a firm Shroff and Co

A Coconada correspondent wires:—Great sensation still prevails, in absolute non-violent atmosphere, in the Godavari District, Andhradesa regarding the illegal arrest of and sentence on Mr. Mohamed Samnooh Saheb by the Collector at Coconada on the 13th instant or in default of paying the exorbitant incometax levied. He preferred imprisonment to paying the unjustly levied heavy tax. At an open air meeting of the people of Cocanada the assessee was congratulated for his preferring imprisonment to paying unjust incometax.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Names & Amount paid up.	Face	Div. Paid	Last Quotations Div. Nett to buyer %p.a.	
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad	100	Feb-Aug.	12%	320
Alliance Rs. 50	100	Jan-Aug.	17%	290
Baroda, Rs. 59	100	Jan-July.	14%	80
Imperial	500	Jan-July	10%	1,240
Bank of India, Rs. 50	100	do	14%	132
Mervi	25	Feb-Oct.	9%	26
Central Rs. 25.	50	,,	14%	38 xd
Central Co-op. Rs. 50	50	,,	7%	45
Tata. Rs. 22½	75	,, As.	12%	158
Union. 7½	50	,, Rs.		5
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered	£ 5	April-Oct.	12%	£2 14
Eastern £5	£ 10	,,	7%	Rs 19
Hongkong & Shanghai	£ 125	,,	33%	£ 22
Mercantel A £ 123	£ 25	June-Dec.	16%	251
Mercantel B £121	£ 25	,,	16%	251
Mercantel C £5	£10½	,,	16%	103
National, £ 12½	25	,,	£20%	37

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Rs.		Last Div. Rs.	
Akbar	50	May.	87	509
Fort	475	Nov.	250	1,320
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	July	70	685
Indian Cotton	125	Oct.	15	117½
Manmad Mfg	250	Aug.	15	265
New Berar	500	Oct.	50	480
New Mofussil	400	Nov.	110	975xd
New Prince of Wales	500	Oct.	50	850xd
Volkart U. P.	500	Sept.	50	835

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka	100	Mar-Aug.	11%	110
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	,,	13%	690
Amritsar Patty	100	Mar-Aug.	8%	109xd
Central Provinces	100	June-Jan.	5%	84xd
Chaparmukh-Silghat	100	Mar-Sept	4%	75
Dhond Baramati	—	Jan-July	8%	66
Futwah-Islampur, Rs. 50	100	Mar-Sept	5%	60
Gujerat	100	June-Jan	5%	73/8
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	Jan-July	4%	67
Khulna Jhagirghat	100	,,	4%	100
Larkhana	100		5%	70
Nandra Bhon. Rs. 90	100	April-Oct.	5%	61
Nymensingh	100		5%	70xd
Pachora Jamner	100	Jan-July	5%	71
Sana Sirajganj	100	May Nov	4%	61
Sialkot Narowal	100	April-Oct.	5%	70
Sind Light	100	July-Dec	10%	120
Tapti Valley	500	Jan-June	11%	650
Upper Sind Light	100	,,	5½	60

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	—	10%	250
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	4%	840
Kadhra Valley P.	1,000	—	4%	760
P. Rs. 50		—	7%	55
B. E. S. & T. Coy. O.	Rs. 50	—		Rs. 6 148/12
Karachi E. S.	100	May-Oct.	3%	103
Surat Elect.	100	—	—	4 9/16
Tata Hydro. Elec. O.	1,000	Jan	35	970
,, ,, P.	1,000	Jan	35	870
Telephone	50	—	2	169

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Half Year	Div.
Ahmedabad Advance	500	April-Oct.	120	2,760
Alliance Cotton	100	—	—	410
Apollo	50	—	—	116
Bear Virji 75	100	—	— 30	146
Bihiwni	100	Dec. 12	12%	125
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	....	35	1,670
Bombay Dyeing	250	Mar-Sept.	120	1,02 2/8
Bombay Industrials	100	—	—	1 5
Bradbury Mills	500	—	35	1,225
Century	100	Mar.-Sept.	90	1,130
Central India O.	500	May-Nov.	140	4,790
Central India P.	500	May-Nov.	5%	370
Colaba Land & Mill	700	—	260	2,05
Coorla	1,000	Mar-Sept.	350	2,,50
Crescent	100	,,	60	740
Currimbhoy	250	,,	190	2,062/8
David	250	,,	140	1,797-8
Dawn	250	June-Dec.	250	1,68
E. D. Sassoon United 7½	10	—	As. 8	Rs. 6
Edward Sassoon	200	May-Nov.	100	635 xd
Elphinstone	100	Feb-Aug.	15	230
Emperor Edward	100	,,	100	1,860
Fazulbhoy	200		300	1,660
Finlay Mills	250	April-Oct.	120	1,2 7/8
Framji Petit	1,000	May	150	2,210
Globe	100		30	590
Gokak Mills	100	June	25	2 7 1/2
Gold Mohur	100	—	50	350
Hindustan	1,000		100	2,480
Hyderabad	1,000	April-Oct.	200	1,600
Ind. Dyeing & Bleach Ing.	100	—	10	212/8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	—	150	2,185
Kalyan	100	April-Oct.	50	715
Khatau Makanji	250	Mar-Sept.	150	600
Jivraj Balo	1,000	April-Oct.	140	2,500
Kastoorchand	500	Mar- Sept.	50	1,65
Khandesh	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,500
Khatao	100	,,	35	600 xd
Kohinoor	500		375	3,720
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	Mar. Aug.	500	4,500
Madhavrao Scindia	100	—	25	400
Madhowji Dharamshi	500	Mar Sept.	200	3,600
Madras United	1,000	June-Dec.	300	2,700
Maneckji Petit	1,000	Mar. Sept.	500	5,3,,,
Mathuradas Mills	500	—	100	1,200
Mayer Sassoon	100	Mar-Sep.	25	3,0 xd
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	—	350	7,100
Mysore Spinning	25	Feb. Aug.	60%	700
New City of Bombay	100	April-Oct.	100	850
New Great Eastern	200	—	60	1,130
Pabaney	250	—	100	1,075
Pearl	250	—	100	1,410
Phoenix	100	Mar-Sept.	100	1,800 x d
Planet Mill	100	,,	5	800
Premier Mills	100	,,	—	245
Presidency Mills	125	Jan-July	—	380
Sassoon Cotton	100	April-Oct.	10	190
Sassoon Silk	500	April	30	6000
Sholapore	1,000	—	1,000	17,500
Simplex	250	June-Dec.	35	1,065
Sir S. Broacha Mills	100	July	20	500
Standard Mills	500	Mar-Sept.	80	2,850
Swadeshi	500	Mar-Oct.	250	5,15 5
Swan	250	Oct.	100	1,320 xd
Tata O.	500	—	15	1,650
Tata P.	500	—	5½	350
Union Mill O.	250	—	6	725
Union Mill P.	500	—	200	2,100
Vishnu Cotton	500	—	7%	500
Eastern India	1,000	—	12 5	1,700

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	60	—	100	840
Back Bay Bath	50	—	6	40
Badam Pile	70	—	—	100
Balapur Sugar Co.,	100	—	—	15 Dls.
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	—	Rs. 20	560 xd
Burma Corporation New Issue 50	125	—	6	160 x d
Flour Mill	500	Jan-Aug.	125	1,650
Bombay Ice Manufy O.	25	—	2	20
Bombay Steam Navigation. P.	250	Mar-Sept.	7	317/8
Bombay Uganda 80	250	Oct.	65%	100
Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency 75	100	—	812	par
British Burmah Petroleum O	108	July	80%	75
Eastern Chemical D.	6	Mar-Oct.	As. 6	14/4
Empire of I. Life Rs. 50	15	—	10%	16
Gobhai Karanjia 50	500	—	ND.	32
George Gahagan & Co. O. 100	100	—	40%	382½
Indian Cotton Oil P. 200	100	Dec-July.	Rs. 5	6 dls
John Roberts	250	,,	7%	215nom
Kosta's Engineering	100	Oct. July	15	230
Kemp	50	Feb-Aug.	6038	135
Kicks	300	July	20	147½
Marsland Price Ord	100	—	10	106
Marsland Price P.	100	—	4%	90
Mckenzies	100	—	7%	80
New India Insurance	125	—	80%	332
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	25	25/12
Oriental Govt. Secty. Life Insurance 50	300	May	30%	184
Philips	40	July	10%	58
Port Canning	1,000	Sept.	55	46
Scindia Steam 80	75	—	Nill.	690
Sirdar Carbonic Gas	100	Mar. Aug.	35%	12
Stewart Jack O.	15	—	—	150
Tata Iron and Steel D.	20	—	61	par
Tata Iron Ord. (Nil) P.	150	Mar.-Sept.	6%	675
,, ,, Def. (—)	75	—	—	102-8
Tata Iron Pref. (Rs. 50	400	—	—	100
Tata Oil Mills	100	—	—	580
Tucker	50	June	1 00%	35
Western India Chemical Co.,	20	—	—	132-8
O—Comp Div.				5 dls.
B—Buy.			N—Nominal. E—Ex. Div.	

A newspaper has been started under the auspices of the Afghan Governor in Khost.—(A. P.)

The Frontier situation is quiet and there is a steady improvement both as regards the peace of the administered districts and political relations with the independent tribes.—(A. P.)

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

The monsoon has been weak except in the North-East of India and Burma. Disturbance in the North of the Bay has not yet developed. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Burma, Chota Nagpur, Konkan, the Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, Central India, West of Mysore and North of Madras coast. A few falls also occurred in the Punjab, and the South-East of Madras.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein three inches, Lashio two, Tezpur three, Cherrapunji, and Darjeeling one and half, Saugor Island four, Ranchi three, Hazaribagh, and Purnea one, Naya Dumka two, Dalhousie one, Indore two, Cuddalore three quarters.

Forecast.—No large change.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd August, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded at Delhi and Ambala and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Hissar and in excess at Delhi. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local. Mainpuri reports 0.19 in. and Cawnpore 1.82 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and day temperature is lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Mount Abu reports 0.16 in. of rain, Skies are clear in upper Sind and north Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in central Rajputana and night temperature is lower than usual at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rain has fallen at Surat and Bhavnagar Para; the amounts reported being 0.43 in. and 0.57 in. respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and at Dwarka and Veraval humidity is in defect. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual in Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—There has been local rain in the north and east of the reporting area. Jubbulpore reports 0.38 in., Saugor 0.60 in. and Raipur 0.15 in. Skies are heavily clouded over the area where rain has fallen. Cloud is moderate, humidity is in slight defect and day temperature is nigher than usual elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Rain has fallen locally. Ratnagiri and Mormugao reporting 0.36 in. and 0.60 in. respectively. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded and humility and temperature are nearly normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded and at Aurangabad and Ahmednagar humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual at these stations and at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The break in the rains continues over the Peninsula and northwest India. Rain has fallen locally in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat, the Northern and eastern districts of the reporting area in the Central Provinces and in the United Provinces, while a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar and south-west Rajputana, Cawnpore is the only station which received a fall exceeding an inch; the amount reported being 1.82 in.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in the Konkan and local in Malabar with a few falls in the United Provinces, the north Central Provinces and the Punjab.

India Telegraphic summary for the 22nd August, 1921:—

The monsoon has been weak except in northeast India and Burma. The disturbance in the north of the Bay has not yet developed. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands, Burma, Chota Nagpur, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, the United Provinces, Central India West, Mysore and on the north Madras Coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab hills and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein three inches; Lashio two; Tezpur three; Cherrapunji, Darjiling one and a half; Saugor Island four; Ranchi three; Hazaribagh, Purnea one; Naya Dumka two; Dalhousie one; and Cuddalore three-quarters.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATION	Actual for 24 hrs. ending 8-30 a.m. of 23-8-21.	Normal since 1st June 1921.	June 1st to Aug. 23rd 1919.	1920.
	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.	In. Cts.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	71 94	53 58	34 25
Do. (St. Gr. Hpl.)			59 67	40 03
Alipore (Govt. Ho. Hospital)			57 02	39 27
Cossipore (J. J. Hpl.)			62 12	39 43
Kemp & Co. (C. Hill				

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1921.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10. p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. in.	29,686
Temperature of Air deg.	79 7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 2
Dew Point	74 9
Relative humidity of Air	0 854
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7:6
Maximum temperature of Air degrees	84 1
Minimum do do	76 2
General direction of Wind From Midnight to Midnight	SSE, WSW.
Movement of Wind do. miles	182
Fall of Rain inches	0 41
Total fall during month ,,	9 48
do. year ,,	71 94
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 23rd	00

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m.	ft. in
Mon.	29th Aug	m7 44	25 9
		7 29a	25 1

LOW WATER

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Stil
		h. m	ft. in
Mon.	29th Aug	m 0 52	17
		2 4a	20 2

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALES.

Aug. 23.

S. S. Jalavihar, Park, Barry.
S. S. Merkara, Manley, Karachi.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances, yesterday:—

S. S. Dara, Courtney, Jeddah
S. S. Seifuku Maru, Maisuzaki, Kobe, etc.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Dongola for London.

S. S. Jalavihar:—The steamer Jalavihar, 3,361 tons, Captain Park, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Merkara:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Merkara, 5,202 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo

NON-CO-OPERATION IN ASSAM.

REPORT OF WORK DONE.

The following is a brief account of the work done by the Assam Provincial Congress Committee till the end of July 21.

Before dealing with the facts of the report as submitted by the Secretary, it will not be out of place to point out a few facts relating to this new Congress Province lest from the report a meagre idea of Congress activities there is made by our readers This new Congress province of Assam has come to be recognised as a separate entity only this year when a reorganisation of the Congress provinces has been made on linguistic basis. It does not comprise the whole of the province of Assam as constituted for governmental administrative purposes. It is the smallest of all the Congress provinces not only in matters of territorial jurisdiction but also in respect of population. It comprises only the six Assamese-speaking districts of the Brahamaputra valley and has a population of about 27 lakhs of which again one-third consists of hill-tribs who do not speak the Assamese language but have got a variety of dilects in different hills and are still in a state of semi-barbaric condition.

Formerly with the other parts of Geographical Assam i.e. with Surama Valley which has always been more advanced in matters political and the population of which are allied to those of Bengal in every respect including their language, the new Congress province of Assam was also nominally attached to the old Congress province of Bengal. At that time from the point of view of Congress propaganda Assam was entirely neglected and the people thereof also being in a small minority were indifferent to such greater political activities.

THE REPORT.

I submitted a list of 17 lawyers who were supposed to have given up their practice by the 1st of May. I find that 13 actually have suspended. Since then two more pleaders have suspended their practice Those who have suspended practice are doing excellent propaganda work.

Four Government Servants at Mangaldai two at Jorhat, one at Gauhali have given up their posts in obedience to the country's call in addition to two Sub-Deputy Collectors already mentioned and the teachers at Nawgong.

VILLAGE PUNCHAYETS.

The small Sub-Division of Mangaldai has shown great results in this matter. One arbitration court has been established at the Head quarters of Mangaldai and in this Court 137 contested cases have already been decided. 311 village punchayets subordinate to this court have been established. They are trying to settle disputes, prevent and eradicate opium and drink habits and to encourage spinning, etc. The Sadar Sub-Division, viz, Tezpur has established about 100 such punchayets. Kamrup has about 50 village punchayets. The districts of other Districts are not yet to hand but Nowgong District has established not less than 100 such punchayets.

EXCISE.

The up country settlers and labourers in Assam are the greatest consumers of liquor. Most of them have given up drinking and the consumption by mill men has also appreciable decreased. The greatest deliquents in this respect are those members of the *Bhadralog* class who indulge in the use of excisable articles. Some of them not only do not give up their bahits, but they generally make light of this wholesome movement and oppose it as best as they can.

The two great evils which have ruined the Assamese race are opium and Ganja. They have at last received an effective check. The sale of these two drugs has very much divinished and the Government has modified the conditions of the licenses of the vendors, so that decrease in the sale may not affect them.

Be it said to the credit of the *Swadesh Sewarks* that all this decrease is due to their vigilant and peaceful picketing and preaching in the villages inspite of great official opposition.

REPRESSION.

In my last report I wrote in detail about the arrests and prosecutions of workers at Nowgong. After all the *handcuffings* and *hajats* the case ended in fines of Rs. 10 each being imposed on 5 workers. At sibsagar an order has been passed by the learned civilian S. D. O. there under sec. 144 C. P. Code prohibiting any meeting (religious, literary or social)—within 7 miles of any tea garden. The District has tea gardens scattered all over country and the consequence of such order is that there is no populous centre where one can discuss matters political. The reason assigned for this strange order is that Non Cooperators are exciting tea garden labourers to strike. Similar illegal orders on the public and individuals have been passed at Debrugarh, Jorhat and Tezpur, especially after the tour of his Excellency the Governor of the Province who openly advocated the cause of the planters and never said a kind word on behalf of the half starved and ill-used labourers. There were innumerable case of assault by labourers on managers and their staffs before the N. C. O. movement. They were tried by British Courts of Justice. In all of them the causes of the assault were ill-treatment and insufficient food. The same reasons still exist in more acute form. But thanks to the N. C. O. movement the planters and the Government have now found a plea to hoodwink the public by *comouflage* putting down everything to the movement of Non-Cooperation.

CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

Provincial Congress Committee with its headquarters at Gauhati has been established and District Congress Committees all over the Province.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

Altogether 9 National Schools have been established. The students especially grown up ones, have devoted themselves to propaganda work.

NUMBER OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

About 55,000 members have been enrolled in the Assam Valley Province uptil now and I except that we shall be able to complete the total number of 120,000 after the subsidence of the flood in spite of official opposition.

SWADESHI.

In Assam the art of weaving was never lost. This art was never restricted to the weavers' class. Every household has looms and ladies consider it an accomplishment to be able to prepare their fineris and gold embroidered garments with their own hands. Spinning had been, however, given up because foreign yarns could be had cheap. Since this movement the old *charkas* have come down from their resting place. They are resuscitated and being used. In the meantime Swadeshi Mill made yarns is the one thing that is absolutely necessary to make the Assamese speaking people completly Swadeshi in respect of cloth. It is also proposed to buy cotton locally with the Tilak Swaraj fund money in the hands of the different District Committees and supply the same to the villagers at a nominal profit. Darrang and Sibsagar District have already done good work in this direction as they have distributed cotton and cotton seeds in good quanity to the villagers.

MESPOT UNDER THE TURKS.

"The Outlook" of July, 23rd says:—

It is agreed on both sides that the inevitable effect of an evacuation will be that Mesopotamia will relapse into a state of anarchy. We might, perhaps, disclaim any responsibility on that head if our troops had found Mesopotamia in that condition, but they did not. The Turks maintained a fair semblance of order in the country; travelling was safe-safer than it was in neighbouring Persia, under British and Russian control; trade was easy—so long as the proper official received his regular *bakshish*.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AND THE PRESS.

BOYCOTT OF THE "TIMES."

The boycott of the "Times" by the Foreign Office as punishment for its criticism of Mr. George and Lord Curzon has demonstrated the scope of the Prime Minister's vanity in the most effective manner possible. That he has not been able to muzzle the "Times" by the manipulation of shares held by his supporters is a thorn in Mr. George's side. He is pre-eminently provincial and has all the desire for publicity characteristic of the type. Adulation untinged by the faintest criticism is what Mr. George desires, and in his efforts to secure a servile and bootlicking Press he has acquired through his supporters a number of newspapers which, previous to their purchase, were successful both from a journalistic and a literary point of view. Since they passed into the surface of the Prime Minister, however, their circulation has dropped and their standard deteriorated. Both the "Times" and the "Daily News", however, have resisted Mr. George's aspirations, and the soul of the little Welsh attorney has become embittered at their independence. Unwittingly, he revealed the depth of his annoyance when he stated that the "Times" "is still supposed in many circles abroad to represent both educated and official opinion in this country." And in his rage that the truth should be read as to his unfitness to represent Great Britain at Washington, he has behaved with the spitefulness of an old maid at a suburban tea-party. We do not for a moment accept his suggestion that he is not responsible for the boycott of the "Times." Lord Curzon does not suffer from any misapprehension as to his personal dignity, and, remembering the solemnity with which he regards both himself and his position, it seems unlikely he would emulate the antics of a gutter urchin. It is an open secret in Fleet Street that the Premier has brought every possible pressure to bear upon the "Times" in relation to its Irish policy. It is a proof of his failure and of his pettiness that, unable to muzzle our contemporary, he has shaken a puny fist in its face. "You shan't come and play in my yard if you are not good to me," says Mr. George, his fingers to his nose. Meanwhile, we fail to discover any alteration in the "Times" owing to the deprivation of the privileges hitherto accorded.—"The New Witness."

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN MADRAS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Aug. 22.

H. E. Lord Willingdon with Lady Willingdon returned to Madras from Ceylon to-day by a special train.

Regarding the forthcoming visit of the Prince of Wales a public meeting was held in the Banquetting Hall of Government House this evening, the Governor presiding. His Excellency moved that, as a token of welcome to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and as a permanent memorial of his visit, funds subscribed for H. R. H. the Prince of Wales' Reception be mainly devoted to the erection of a children's hospital in Madras to be named after His Royal Highness, that with this object in view expenditure on entertainments, decorations and illuminations be reduced to a minimum and that His Royal Highness be invited to lay the foundation-stone of the building. The resolution was carried unanimously.

At a meeting of the Cloth Merchants' Association of Belgaum, on the 16th it was resolved unanimously that no further orders for foreign cloth should be given during the year in obedience to the Congress Resolution. Practically all the cloth merchants signed a pledge to that effect.

In Jubbulpore on the 16th instant Srijut Raghevendrarao, Chairman of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committe opened the Seth Gulabchand (Science Laboratory in Hitkarni High School building before a large number of citizens of the place.

THE ARTS OF WAR AND PEACE.

WHO IS WHAT IN TURCO-GREEK CONFLICT.

Writing to the "Saturday Review" Mr Laurance H. Strain says:

To The Editor of the "Saturday Review."

Sir,—For years Greeks have dreamed of and intrigued for a greater Greece, mistress of the Aegean. Their wildest visionaries, however, hardly contemplated her as being the dominant Power in the Near East, holding the richest part of Bulgaria, including the famous tobacco lands around Yenidge Karasu, the whole of Turkey in Europe except that immediately surrounding Constantinople, the Turkish Island in the Aegean and practical sovereignty of a large area in Asia Minor around Smyrna, which have been given her under the Neuilly and Sevres Treaties.

Did the Entente Powers put her in this position in gratitude for the assistance given them by Greece during the War or in the belief that her genius for administration would insure peace and prosperity in the Near East?

Neither reason will bear examination. In September, 1915, it was obvious that Bulgaria was mobilizing against the Serbs. By the treaty of 1913 Greece was under obligation to assist Serbia in such an event and Serbia asked for her aid. The Entente Powers tried to bribe Greece to fulfil her promise by offering her first Cyprus and afterwards 50,000 square miles round Smyrna. But Greece at first haggled with them, making it a condition that they should support her with 150,000 men, then not only repudiated her pledge and refused to help Serbia, but intimated that she viewed the Entente landing at Salonika with dislike and, if either Serb or Entente troops were driven over the Greek frontier, they would be interned. The Entente troops, be it noted, had landed at Salonika on the invitation of Greece.

GREECE'S FAILURE TO HELP.

At the time when Serbia asked Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations Serbian forces still commanded the Danube, and cut the Ottoman Railway, thus preventing Germany from sending assistance either to Turkey or Bulgaria. Had Greece gone to Serbia's assistance, with the stiffening of troops we were able then to spare for the Macedonian Campaign, there is little doubt that the Danube and Ottoman Railway would have been held by the Serbs and communication between Germany and her Eastern Allies would have remained impossible. With Turkey's scarcity of munitions and the impracticability of their being replenished by Germany, we should not have been obliged to evacuate Gallipoli and the Palestine and Mesopotamian Campaigns would not have assumed their large proportions. As it was, the Serbs were taken in the flank by the Bulgars and were driven back from the Danube and Ottoman Railway so that Von Mackensen was able to report that "Our object of effecting communication with Bulgaria and the Turkish Empire has been attained."

As for the Entente troops landed at Salonika, scientific obstruction and extortion on the part of the Greeks (who demanded that the fare of each soldier and all railway rates over the Railway should be paid in gold beforehand, and then found other uses for their rolling stock), prevented their arrival in Serbia in time to be of any assistance. They were too late to join up with the Serbs and were driven back on Salonika.

Anyone who was in Salonika at the time can tell of the trying period which followed Greek troops in far greater numbers than those of the Entente, established in all the tactically favourable spots, dominated the camps of the tired and dispirited Entente troops; Greek troops swaggered in the town, asking for trouble, while the Entente troops, with orders on no account to cause a breach, were forced to tolerate their impertinence.

Plots to massacre the units at the Base and Headquarter Staffs in the town were discovered. For two nights in succession those in ships in the harbour stood to arms ready, on the alarm being given, to fire on the various Geek camps.

There followed the discovery that the Greeks were building new forts at the entrance to Salonika harbour, their only possible purpose being to attack the Entente shipping lying in the harbour in fancied security.

FRIENDLINESS OF TURKEY.

The further history of the attitude of Greece to the Entente is equally unedifying.

It is usual to make large allowances for Greece by stating that the nation was misled by Givernments which were hostile to the Entente, and recalling the activities of M. Venezelos and his followers as evidence of the general friendliness of the country. Such an excuse is ill-founded. The same argument would apply with even more force to Turkey, where the Government was in the hands of Enver, Talaat and Company, foreigners hostile to the Entente, but the country as a whole was friendly at least to Britain. If the acts of the Government are to be ignored and the friendly feelings of the country to be considered, why treat Turkey or even Bulgaria as an enemy? Why punish them by taking their richest territory to benefit Greece, which was not more friendly? In dealing with the record of a country we must surely treat it as having the Government it deserves, and the fact that recent Greek Governments have continually altered their policy in relation to the Entente is only evidence of the fickleness and vacillation which is traditionally characteristic of the Greek.

It is equally unreasonable to support Greece because of the friendship of M. Venezelos. He is not a Greek but a Cretan, and even if we were certain that he and his policy would be steadily supported by Greece, which is improbable, is his history one which inspires any confidence? He has always been a stormy petrel conspiring against the Turks in Crete, scheming for power in Greece, making promises of support to the Entente in Gallipoli and Macedonia which he was powerless to fulfil. He was probably actuated by the best of motives, but there is little doubt that our consideration for him prevented the Entente from at once taking the strong line with Greece which eventually proved necessary, and induced us to undertake operations in the Middle East from which we might with advantage have refrained.

The other motive which might have weighed with the Powers in according Greece the position in the Middle East which she has under the Neuilly and Sevres Treaties is that Greece would have the power to control the territory ceded to her and an administrative capacity which would bring it prosperity. Such an idea has no foundation. The dominant note in recent Greek policy has been fear of Bulgaria. Individually, Greeks fear the Bulgars; Greek women threaten their children with the Bulgar as ours do with the policeman or the bogey man. They are little less afraid of the Turk.

Turks and Bulgars regard the individual Greek with contempt and hostility. How can peace be expected under such conditions? Put a weak man in a position of authority over a strong one, and cruelty, which is the product of fear, is inevitable.

One would expect massacres, and the responsibility for them would not rest with the Greeks so much as with the Powers who put the Greeks in a position for which they were totally unfitted. Such a result has already been seen. When, after the Armistice, the Greeks landed at Smyrna, they lost their heads, started to fire at the civilian inhabitants, and continued to shoot them down even when the refugees were putting off to the British battleships which had been sent to Smyrna to support the Greek occupation. Greek propaganda frequently reports atrocities by the Turks The recent British and French Commission, however, which investigated the atrocities in the Ismidt District, reported that the charges against the Turks were false and that, on the contrary, all the excesses and atrocities reported were committed by the Eleventh Greek Division in its retreat. (Reported 6/7/21).

It is nothing new; in 1913 and 1915 horrible atrocities, including the massacre of Mohammedan Albanians in cold blood were proved against the Greeks in the Epirus, M. Venepelos excusing the 1913 excesses with "Greek national sympathies were so strongly engaged on the Epirote side." In exceeding the authority given her by the Powers in Asia Minor, by shewing her greed of conquest and her cruelty, Greece has reopened the whole question of the settlement of the Middle East.

Surely under the circumstances something can be done to reverse the insane policy of the Neuilly and Sevres Treaties. The Turk and the Bulgar are more industrious workmen and more orderly and honest than the Greeks. If left to themselves or if put under the control of any nation whom they respect, there would be more chance of peace and prosperity in the Middle East than there ever can be while they are under Greek rule.—Yours, etc.,

LAURENCE H. STRAIN.

LALITA-VANITA ASHRAM.

The above institution in Nadiad imparts education to girls, married women and widows in Gujarati and Sanskrit. It gives training in sewing, spinning on Charkha and is conducted entirely by female workers. There are at present 125 students on its rolls. It is maintained solely by the charity of the generous public.

The following donations to the institution have been acknowledged by the persons entrusted with the management of the institution:—Seth Purushottam Nathubhai, Bombay Rs. 250, Mrs. Saraladevi Ambala Sarabhai, Ahmedabad Rs. 100, and Ben Lilabati, Ahmedabad Rs. 25

Donations can be remitted to (1) Narharriram M. Tripathi Esqr, C/o N. M. Tripathi, Booksellers Princess Street, Bombay. (2) Ramaniyaram Govardhanram Tripathi, Girgaum, Bombay. (3) Secretary, Lalita Vanita Ashram, Nadiad, Gujarat.

Messrs. N. N. Merchant (Elem 1), M. K Thakkar (Elem 1) and P. S. Rane (Elem. 2) have passed the National Union of Teachers' Examination in Book-Keeping from the Clerks' Union Public Continuation Classes, Bombay.

From the statement of receipts and payments from 1st May to 31st July 1921, it seems that the Rangoon Khilafat Committee had spent only Rs. 2,167-7-0 out of a total receipts of Rs. 5,782-0-3 during the three months under review.

In the course of reply to addresses of welcome from the Berhampore Municipality the Murshidabad District Board, and the Murshidabad Association, His Excellency Lord Ronaldshay said he was told that those who supported Non-Cooperation movement gave, as their reason for doing so, apathy of Government to aspirations and prayers of the people. All that he could say was that during his governorship Government of Bengal had striven to meet the aspirations of people and to respond to their prayers. (A. P.).

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Social Service League was held on Saturday last in the Servants' of India Society's Hall, when Sir N. G. Cahndavarkar presided. The General Secretary presented to the meeting the ninth annual report and after that there was some discussion about the scope and activities of the League, which the President summed up at the end.

The report stated:—

The Social Service League, Bombay, having been founded on 19th March 1911, has completed the first decade of its existence. During all these years, the League has been striving to improve the physical, moral, mental and economic condition of the people by adopting various means. The following are the main activities of the League:—

LIBRARIES.

The Library movement of the League consists of travelling libraries, standing libraries and reading centres. The total number of books in the Travelling libraries is about 5,000. These books are kept in 50 boxes, each containing 100 books. Each box is kept at a centre for two or three months, after which period it is replaced by another containing a fresh stock of books. During the period under report, these boxes were circulated at 161 centres.

The League maintains six libraries for mill workers, one for the depressed class people, one for Mahomedans and two for middle classes.

The League conducts two reading centres for the depressed classes—one at Parbhadevi and the other at Valpakhdi.

SCHOOL, BOY SCOUTS, ETC.

At the end of the year 1920, the League had under its management 22 schools, of which 16 were Night Schools and 6 Day schools. The total number of students taking advantage of these schools was 1,655, of which 1,476 were boys and 179 girls.

MAGIC LANTERN LECTURES.

The League possesses about 1,000 slides on various subjects such as, mythology, hygiene, history, sanitation temperance and co-operation. With the help of these slides, 12 lectures were delivered among the working class people. About 1,000 children were taken out on excursions to four different places and seven programmes of the open air sports were arranged at different centres. The League conducts two scout troops. A pack of cubs (children between 7 and 12 years) is also formed in Girgaum. These three troops together comprise about 120 boys.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

The League maintains a small Homoepathic Charitable Dispensary at Parel. 4,114 patients were treated at the Dispensary out of whom 2,914 were men, 723 women and 477 children. Another dispensary known as the Bai Bachubai Charitable Dispensary is also maintained by the League at Parel, specialy for women and children. 23,593 patients were treated at the Dispensary, of whom 13,795 were women and 9,798 children. The League gives a small grant of Rs. 50 from the sanitation Fund to any village for sanitation purposes on condition that an equal amount is raised locally in that village.

POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

The League in cooperation with the Released Prisoners' Aid Society has appointed a Police Court Missionary. His work is to request the courts to give the first offenders the advantage of section 562 of the Criminal Procedure Code to keep in touch with prisoners after their release, and to try to prevail upon them to lead an honest life. During the year 192 504 first offenders were released on his recommendation. Among them 73 were women.

COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The League has 68 cooperative credit societies under its supervision. The total membership of these societies is 3,300. The total share capital amounts to Rs. 26,990.It conducts three cooperative stores. Laundry and Cosmos Club: two are novel experiments in the movement of cooperation. The club bears a resemblance to what are called the University settlements in Western Countries.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS.

The programme of work at Tardeo and Chikalwadi Centres consists of the formation of sanitary committees, which look after the sanitation and lighting of the localities, night scools, etc. Parel Settlement was started with the object of bringing educated social workers in actual contact with the inhabitants of the slums and of developing a centre of social work in the labouring class locality of Parel. It has started a new activity of the Parel Parliament People meet at the settlement weekly and discuss among themselves topics of the day. The Madanpura Settlement was started with the object of doing social work among the Mahomedan weavers of the Madanpura District. It maintains a library of Urdu books and a reading room, arranges street preachings and public lectures. It has an Employment Bureau, which secures employments for poor labourers in mills, etc.

WELFARE WORK.

The League has undertaken welfare work for the two groups of mills managed by the agencies of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons, Ltd., and the Tata Sons, Ltd., respectively. Two separate Welfare Institutes have been started for the two different groups of mills. The Institutes maintain Reading Rooms, Libraries, Night Schools and Day Schools for half-time children working in the mills. They have opened Gymnasiums and maintain Day Nursaries for the children of the work-women. Lectures and theatrical performances are occasionally arranged for the workers. Under the auspices of the Institutes Works Committees, on which both the employers and the workmen are represented, are formed in different mills with a view to create mutual confidence and to establish happy relations between the employers and the employees. The Currimbhoy Ebrahim Workmen's Institute conducts a Marathi monthly magazine which is distributed broadcast among mill-workers free of charge.

THE WORKMEN'S INSTITUTE.

The Central Workmen's Institute buildings have been almost completed. The Institute will house a Day School, a Night School, a Library, a Reading Room, a Dispensary, a Gymnasium, a Theatre for Cinema shows and dramatic performances and a hall for indoor games. The Workmen's Institute is the first and the most important attempt that has so far been made by an Indian Agency to promote the social, educational and economic condition of the working classes and it is hoped that the public will co-operate with the League in establishing the Institute on a sound financial basis.

The propaganda work of the League consists of (1) arranging lectures on different social subjects, (2) the conducting of the Social Service Quarterly and the Samaj Seva (Marathi monthly), (3) the publishing of leaflets and pamphlets, (4) the maintenance of an Information Bureau with a Register of Charities and (5) a Library of up-to-date books on topics of social importance.

The League was admitted four Life Workers who have promised to devote at least twenty years of their lives as whole-time workers to the service of the League. One of the Life Workers has been sent to America to be trained as a social worker in the New York School of social work.

FINANCES OF THE LEAGUE.

The total receipts and expenditure came to Rs. 65,971-11-8 and Rs. 50,058-4-5 respectively, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 15,913-7-3. This cannot be said to be very satisfactory financial position of the League. A sound Endowment Fund is absolutely necessary. The League is therefore approaching the public with a request for liberal donations. The role of the League is well-known and it can deservedly claim public support on the strength of the record of its work during the last ten years.

The report was adopted and on being requested by the President, several members addressed the meeting.

WHAT CO-OPERATION CAN DO.

Sir Dinshaw Wacha observed that the outstanding feature of the League was to show what co-operation could do. It was only by co-operation that the world could go on. If there were an earnest effort and a desire to work together by a combination of persons he thought the progress in the country would be infinitely better than any destructive forces.

Sir Goculdas Parekh exhorted the younger section of the audience to devote a portion of their time to public work, such as the League was doing.

LEAGUE WAS THE MODEL.

Mr. K. Natarajan said that the work of the League was not confined to Bombay only and all over the country people looked upon the institution as one from which they could take lessons. He urged the necessity of co-operation between the League and the school of economics and sociology started by the University.

Several others addressed the meeting. Mr. N. M. Joshi replied to the criticisms of the previous speakers and welcomed the criticisms which he remarked were better than indifference. He reminded them that after all there was a limit to the energy and resources of the League.

TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, winding up the discussion, said they would agree with him that the League had now the approbation of the general public during the last ten years of its existence. With regard to temperance question he said it was not a problem raised only today. India was a land where they had succeeded in driving out "Soma" plant altogether so that nobody knew what the plant was today. India became a land of total abstinence, not by laws but because of public opinion brought to bear upon the social conscience of the people. There was now an all-round public opinion in favour of sobriety. Personally he was an advocate of liberty and voluntary discipline.

After a vote of thanks to the chair the proceedings terminated.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Maulana collected six hundred rupees for the Khilafat and Smyrna funds.

Id days at Dhulia passed off quietly. Five cows were saved.

At Dhulia in a meeting attended by seven thousand people Maulana Mahomed Ali in an eloquent speech exhorted the audience to boycott foreign cloth, help the Smyrna sufferers and stand firm as rock. The result was satisfactory.

The following resolution was passed by the Mussalmans of Amroha at Eidgah just before Eid prayers. "Mussulmans of Amroha condemn Delhi Government's action in proscribing the Fatwa of Ulemas of India, and regard it as a direct interference in religious matters and an open insult to Islam.

The following cablegram from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce was received by the Delhi Piecegoods' Association, in reply to the latter's cable, urging the Manchester Chamber to settle all Delhi contracts in a spirit of compromise: "Referring to your telegram of the 23rd, regret to state can only confirm our last telegram, Association concerned must abandon two resolution before we can discuss matter."

The Wardha District Local Board has named its Hall as the "Tilak Hall", has subscribed Rs. 2,000 to the Tilak Swarajya Fund, and has declared the 1st of August to be observed in future as a public holiday in all the offices and schools, under the Board, in order to commemorate the anniversary of the death of the Lokmanya. The Board has also sanctioned Rs. 3,000 for picketing.

A huge meeting of Wadhwan citizens was held on Thursday, emphatically protesting against the Dhrangadra State's high-handedness and sympathising with the Dhrangadra people in their present suffering, condemning the Halvad Vahiwatdars' misbehaviour towards Volunteers Parishad, and approving of the Committee's decision to hold a special session.

Badoo Govinddass of Jubbulpore, Vice-President of the Provincial Congress Committee, C.P., induced 14 cloth merchants of Burhanpur, during his short stay there, not to buy foreign cloth in future. Rs. 500 were collected for the Swaraj Fund. He then went to Sohagpur, Piparia and Khaparkhera and did his best to propagate the N.C.O. movement. At these places he tried to settle difference among Marwaris.

A Jorhat correspondent wires:—Mahatma Gandhiji, Maulana Mohamed Ali and other Indian leaders are expected at Jorhat on the 21st instant. Brisk preparations are being made by the public of Jorhat to give them a grand reception. The Municipality of Jorhat have voted for an address to the Mahatmaji provided the expenditure is sanctioned by the Commissioner and it is expected the Commissioner will not refuse the necessary permission.

It has been decided with the approval of the Government of Madras to hold a conference of District Boards, Taluk Boards and Municipal Councils of the Districts of Nellore, Guntur, Kistna, Godavari, Vizagapatam and Ganjam at Bezwada during Pushkaram. The various districts have elected their representatives. The Pushkaram Committee, Municipal Council and Taluk Board Bezwada offered the Presidentship of the Conference to M. R. Ry. Ch. Narasimharaju Garu M.L.C. President, Vizagapatam District Board and he has accepted it. The Conference will commence its sittings from the 28th August 1921.

Among the nine persons of Keonjharr State sentenced to rigorous imprisonment and transportation in connection with Non-Cooperation movement there were two students of the Satyasadi National School. Students of the institution convened meetings and passed resolutions congratulation their imprisoned fellow-brothers on their faith in Non-Cooperation and suffering, and protested against the action of Keonjhar authorities. The meeting also requested the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee and the All-India Congress Committee for an inquiry into the Keonjhar affairs and made an appeal to Rev. Androws and their humanitarian workers in the country to look into the state of things not only in Keonjhar but also other Garjat states of Orissa.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACING SEASON.

6TH EXTRA MEETING ..

(To be run on Saturday, 27th August, 1921.)

Entries closed at 4 p.m. on Monday, 22nd August, 1921.

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr R S Captain's Senparison.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Cally.
Mr F A Tarrant's Our Stephen.
Mr Heath's Marcodia.
Mr R R S's Mademoiselle Foch.
Mr R R S's Gadtuna.
Mr Kelso's Plaxtol.
Mr T M Thaddeus' First Flier.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Misri Lal.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Unitoi.
Mr Frank's Brendan.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Charlies Smile.
Mr J C Galstaun's Simon's Choice.
Mr W King's Love Glass.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Thunder.
H H the Maharaja of Nawanagar's Monteith.
Mr Sangidass Jesiram's Double or Quits.
Mr J N De Souza's Violinist.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Good Heath.
Mr M Goculdass' Roubaix.
Mr M Goculdass' William the Beau.
Mr M Goculdass' Bell Metal.
Mr M Goculdass' Antic.
Mr M Goculdass' Silver Saint.
Mr W P Pechey's Cyanite.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr F G Kennedy's Piccolo.
Mr F G Kennedy's Dori.
Mr F G Kennedy's La Hogue.
Mrs J L Ainsworth's Verna.
Mr G E D Langley's Treddle.
Mr G E D Langley's Cymar.
Mr Heath's Marmion.
Mr Heath's Meg Merillies.
Mr R R S's Caraway.
Mr R R S's Royal Jewel.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Divide.
Mr N Begmahomed's Eager To.
Mr J C Galstaun's Gunning.
Mr J C Galstaun's Little Cell.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Christians' Holiday.
Mr Juggernath Dass' Tharpar.
Mr C Vaz's Mimi.
Mr M Goculdass' Cracknel.
Mr M Goculdass' Treasury.
Mr M Goculdass' Catchup.
Mr M Goculdass' Antic.
Mr M Goculdass' Cheechako.
Mr M Goculdass' Reciprocity.
Mr M Goculdass' Fitzclarence.
Mr M Goculdass' Polyorama.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Fretwork.
Mr W P Pechey's Cyanite.
Mr Vernon's Liberty.
Mr Vernon's Anthracite.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Murmansk.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Khundil.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Andolis.
Mr M Shagy's Golshan.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursing's Domineer.
Mr Lantin's Beadmaker.
Mr Heath's Arthur.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Analza.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Arvil.
Mr M Goculdass' Magdala.
Mr M Goculdass' Trade Mark.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Mr Jamal's Ferry Boat.
Mr Noble's Dublin.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Col R H W Hughes' Field Officer.
Col A M Kettlewell's Karun.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's King Palace.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Marzook.
Mr Jarulla bin Talib's Maneck.
Mr M M Karbhari's Imkin.
Messrs Yussuff Haroon and H G Ally's Patriot.
Mr Noble's Brindisi.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursingh's Leopold.
Messrs H Ebramjee and P Sursingh's Archduke.
Messrs P Sursing and Haji Abed Kazmavi's Chaman.
Mr Mahmood Shirazee's Shums.
Mr Hamdan Hamood's Jerwan.
Mr Lantin's Last Day.
Mr K C Surve's Arcadian.
Mr S R A Wahab's Lamington.
Mr S N Mahomed's Hero.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Shamlan's Falefaes.
Mr Reuben Solomon's Romeo.
Mr S A Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr S A Wahed's Kingcraft.
Mr S A Wahed's Master Malik.
Mr Mowlud Haji Ali's Happy Land.
Mr Sulleman Hahalla's Jassim.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Kusra.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Sher Khan.
Mr M Goculdass' Tyrant.
Mr M Goculdass' Model.
Mr A M Khairaz's Ruddigore.
Mr D C Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Messrs M M Isfani and T V Shroff's Bahadorjung.
Mr E H Gahagan's Zainulmuluk.
Mr Jamal's Tankard.
Mr Jamal's Arabistan.
Mr Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Mr M M Patel's Good Star.
Mr Gubber Mahomed's Anter.
Mr K S Irani's Wadi.
Messrs Sneff bin Gazal and K S Irani's Doctor.
Mr D D Ghista's Special.
Mr O Shivram's Referee.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Amir Aswad.

THE CHATTIS HILL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Mr Heath's She She.
Mr E A Gubbay's Little Trout.
Mr E A Gubbay's Braida Garth.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gentle Saxon.
Mr M Goculdass' Baronvale.
Mr M Goculdass' Cahir Lass.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Renette.
Mr Brave's Pin Money.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Warburton.
Messrs M Yussuff and S E Hoosain's Peach Melba.
Mr S A Yezdi's Lady Changeful.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Woorali.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Essay.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Vaucleve.
Capt J B Browne's Lomond's Pride.
Mr Wilson's Beggar Prince.
Mr M Goculdass' Cheechako.
Mr M Goculdass' Stellite.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's White Poppy.
Mr T Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr W P Pechey's Balira.
Mr Vernon's Pine Park.
Messrs Vernon and Harrison's Penny Pie.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Mr Silver's Lady Ard.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

H H Lord Willingdon's Way of an Eagle.
Mr M M Karbhari's Greenfield.
Mr E C Ramshaw's Summer's Joy.
Aga Coochick Shah's Bluefield Grove.
Mr F A Tarrant's Soft Note.
Mr F A Tarrant's Marby.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Ceraco.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Drop Scene.
Messrs Noble and H B Sorabjee's Hibernia.
Mr Heath's South Notts.
Mr Heath's Blackwater.
Mr R R S's Flight Errant.
Mr R R S's Bathurst.
Mr Kelso's Huon River.
Mr Kelso's Old Sport.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Quartz.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Victoria Cross.
Mr W J Soutar's Wild Woman.
Mr N Begmahomed's Very Little.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Chauntress.
Mr S Basheer Ali's Double Win.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Renette.
Messrs W King and V J Reed's Landy Lady.
Mr W King's Laranja.
Mr Brave's Pin Money.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Luxmi.
Messrs A M Khairaz and A S Fezi's Larry Quin.
Mr P W Aspinall's Auro.
Messrs S N Mahomed and A M Khairaz's Robina.
Mr Darcy's Allensmore.
Mr S A Yezdi's Lady Changeful.
Messrs M Yussuff and S E Hoosain's Peach Melba.
Mr H B Shroff's Mirabelle.
Mr H B Shroff's Ho Ho.
Mr S C Petit's Rock Ferry.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Zea.
Mr Dara Cowasjee's Moreen.
Mr M A Chotani's Deslin.
Mr M M Isfani's Mynden Chief.
Mr G Wesche-Dart's Cheery Girl.
Mr P B Avasia's Lwow.
Messrs Noble and Esmail Moosa's On the Square.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Box O' Tricks.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ensay.
Mr Juggernath Dass' Magnificence.
Mr J P Caesar De Souza's Duet.
General Raja Sir Harisingh's Pilgrim's Pass.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Troop Leader.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr A S Tyebjee's South Star.
Capt H R Sandford's Luana.
Mr M Goculdass' Dialect.
Mr M Goculdass' The Count.
H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Moldavia.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's Sunline.
Mr Bishan Narain Bhargava's White Poppy.
Sirdar Dayal Singh Chhachhi and U O Kohli's Belstead.
Mr W P Pechey's Balira.
Mr Vernon's Pine Box.
Mr Vernon's Undies.
Mr Vernon's Oregon Pine.
Messrs Vernon and T Harrison's Penny Pie.
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr A Hague's Milk Maid.
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Mr Gold's Quiver.
Mr A M S Mahomed's Pretty Margaret.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Merion.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Vengeance.
Mr Shantidas Askuran's Bohea.
Mr S D Magarabi's Fine Trout.

NOTICE.

Owners and Trainers are reminded that the final entries for the Poona Races, First Meeting, close to-morrow, Tuesday, 23rd August, 1921.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

Derby beat Glamorgan by three wickets.
Sussex beat Somerset by an innings and 119 runs.

AUSTRALIANS VS. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

LATTER'S POOR DISPLAY.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 23.

Eight thousand spectators were present at Cheltenham to-day when the match between the Australians and Gloucestershire was resumed. The Australians who over-night were 425 for 8 wickets continued batting and were all dismissed for 438. Parker took 5 wickets for 148 runs for Gloucestershire. Gloucestershire gave a poor display of cricket in their first innings which came to a conclusion for 127 after 2 hours 50 minutes. Hendry took 3 wickets for 13 runs and Mailey 3 for 21. The following on Gloucestershire were 115 for 6 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day, Keigwin 48 not out.

TILAK SWARAJ FUND.

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL GOANESE EMPLOYEES' CONTRIBUTBD,

The Goanese employees of the Taj Mahal Hotel have subscribed Rs. 75, 5 as. 6 pies to the Tilak Swaraj Fund. In acknowledging the contribution Mrs. Sarojini Naidu after thanking Messrs. Fernandez and Saldanha for collecting the amount wrote: "The amount has been duly handed over to Mahatma Gandhi who expressed himself gratified by the interest and sympathy of the Goan community."

INSPECTION OF EASTERN AVENUE.

BY TRUSTEES OF B. I. T.

Yesterday morning at about 8-30 the Trustees of the Bombay Improvement Trust made an inspection of the layout of the Eastern Avenue. The Trustees met at Parel Road opposite the premises of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company, when the Municipal Engineers and Mr. Moberly of the Bombay Tramways Company were also present. Mr. E. G. Turner, the Chairman of the Improvement Trust explained to those present that the Central foot-path was designed mainly for the convenience of the pedestrians and with a view to avoid accidents. The Improvement Trust Engineer was of the opinion that it would be possible to accommodate the service mains under the ten feet side foot-path. Mr. Moberly agreed to provide entrances and exits to the tram-cars on the side near the central foot-path as an experimental measure.

The Trustees dispersed after having made the inspection of the Avenue.

THE LATE MR. V. V. KANTAK.

Under the auspices of the Kanara Union, a public condolence meeting for the late Mr. V. V. Kantak was held at the Servants of India Society's Home, on Sunday, the 21st instant, Mr. M. D. Pai, the Hindu Cricket Captain presiding. At the outset, a letter from Dr. H. D. Kanga, the Parsee skipper was read in which he wholeheartedly associated himself with the object of the meeting. A resolution in these terms expressing the deep sense of sorrow of the meeting at the death of Mr. Kantak and authorizing the chairman of the meeting to send a copy of the Resolution to the widow of the deceased was moved by Mr. M. G. Kasbekar. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, seconded. Mr. M. M. Goradia, Jt. Hony. Secretary of the Hindu Gymkhana also spoke of the unassuming manners, sportmanlike habits of Mr. Kantak. The Chairman, referred to the great loss Hindu cricket had suffered by the death of Mr. Kantak.

PAREL WORKSHOP DISTURBANCE.

MR. GINWALLA'S REPLY TO SUPDT.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. J. M. D. Wrench Acting Loco Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway, published in your to-day's issue the Acting Loco Superintendent attempts to make out that no complaints were made by the men of the Union Officials regarding the protecting bars put up at the entrance of the Time Keeper's office and that no inconvenience was suffered by the men in consequence of putting of the said bars and he charges Union Officials with misrepresenting facts and finally winds up by starting the theory that the out-break was premeditated.

The first point regarding the complaint on account of protecting bars put up at the entrance of the Time Keeper's office my letter of the 13th instant containing the complaint regarding the said bars is a complete answer. Even assuming that no written complaints were made to the management in regarding the said barriers there is no reason why the said barriers should not have been removed after my letter of the 13th instant. Instead of complying with the reasonable request of the Union Officials and replying to the said letter which was received by them on 15th instant the course adopted by the management was most surprising. viz. to put up two additional bars on each gate with the result that the width was reduced from 17 inches which is barely sufficient to pass to 16 inches. This is how the letter was sympathetically considered. The Loco Superintendent admits that my letter predicted serious trouble and was being investigated by the works manager when the outbreak occurred. As a matter of fact the management had got nearly two days to set right the matters. Instead of doing so they added fuel to the fire and reduced the already narrow width of the passage. For myself I am unable to understand the mentality of these officials when they fully knew that trouble had already arisen at Matunga on the same score.

As regards the inspection of the barriers there was absolute necessity for the Union officials to inspect the barriers before making a complaint as Union officials had received a complaint from the members of the managing Committee.

Mr. Wrench states that the statement that these barriers had doubled the time required for the men to enter and leave the works had no foundation on facts However Mr. Wrench does not state what was the time required for the men to enter and leave the works before the barriers were erected and how much further time is lost now in entering and going out. There is no denying the fact that the men were really inconvenienced and had to lose time by placing of these barriers. The only point in dispute would be the time actually lost.

As regards the statement that the first barrier had been really used for several months past when no complaint from the staff was received I may be permitted to state that a written complaint was made by the machine and brass shop men about a month ago when the first barrier was put up, but the men found that the management were deaf to all reasonable complaints.

As regards the theory of Mr. Wrench that the out-break was premeditated it seems that Mr. Wrench has drawn on his own imagination. The immediate cause of the out-break was the injury received by the men in the abdomen as well as in the hands while passing through the passage after the new barriers were put up. On Wednesday at about 1 o'clock three new bars were put up and while passing through these new bars the hands of some of the men were severely injured and several persons received injuries in their abdomen with the result that they got excited and lost all control and flew into rage and damaged furniture and set fire to the Time Keeper's Office. There was absolutely no justification for placing these new bars which precipitated the matters. It therefore appears to me that the theory put forward by Mr. Wrench that the out-break had been premeditated can not be maintained. I expected that the management would admit their mistake which precipitated the matters by disregarding the timely intimation given by the Union Officials and by adding fuel to the fire by putting iron bars on the day of the occurrence. Mr. Wrench states that the work of repairs has been taken in hand but it will not be completed before the first week of September. I personally inspected the place twice and I find that the building is absolutely in tact but damage was done to the furniture. At the highest the repairs could not take more than a week as stated in my letter of the 19th instant and I hope and trust that steps would be taken for the early resumption of the work.—Yours, etc.

F. J. GINWALA,
Vice-President G. I. P. Railway Union.

JACOB SASSOON MILLS.

STRIKES CONTINUES.

The workmen of the Jacob Sassoon Mills at Parel collected yesterday morning in the premises of the mills and wasted their time for sometime. Thereupon, the Weavers created a disturbance but they were dispersed and the mills commenced working with its complement with the exception of the weavers.

A notice was put up in Marathi containing the same terms as those offered to the weavers of the Rachael Sassoon Mills, but it seems they have not yet decided to resume work. Hence the strike still continues.

SHISHIR KUMAR GHOSE LEPER MISSION.

The first committee meeting of the Mission will be held to-day at the Servants of India Society Hall, Sandhurst Road, to elect members of the sub-committee in accordance with the resolution passed at the general meeting, and any other business that may be brought forward with the sanction of the chairman.

"PUSSYFOOT" IN INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As various unfounded and ludicrous rumours are afloat about what Mr. W. E. ("Pursyfoot") Johnson is going to do during his forthcoming visit to India, I send you herewith the accompanying copy of a letter I received from him some time ago, and shall thank you to insert it in the next issue of your paper for the information of the public in general.

I may be permitted to add that Mr. Johnson addresses two public meetings in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the Institute of Science, one on the 31st August, and the other on the 1st September, beginning at 6 p.m. (S.T.) each evening.—Yours, etc.

D. D. GILDER,
Hon. Secretary,
Bombay Temperance Council

PUSSYFOOTS' LETTER.

"I am very glad indeed to receive your kind letter of June 11. I heartily agree with you as to the importance of my not identifying myself with and political movement or with any religious cause on my Indian trip. The Temperance Reform is a reform not confined to any political party or to any religion. It is the common property of good men and women in all faiths and of all political beliefs. I do not intend to discuss Indian affairs in any way. I merely intend to explain definitely and authoritatively our American experiences as to the drink. I wish to explain just what we did, how we did it and why we did it, and narrate the blessings that have come to us through that policy. If there is anything in our experience that will be helpful to the people of India in solving this problem I shall be very glad indeed. I would like to have these ideas of mine and purposes of mine known to all your associates."

Cordially yours,
(Sd.) W. E. JOHNSON.

BOMBAY NATIONAL HOME RULE LEAGUE.

PROVINCIAL REFORMS CONFERENCE.

The Reforms Conference to be held under the auspices of the Bombay National Home Rule League will meet at the Empire Theatre, Fort on Monday and Tuesday the 29th and 30th instant. Mrs. Annie Besant, who arrives in India on Saturday the 27th instant by s.s. 'Malwa,' will preside. It is expected that delegates from Karachi, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Surat, Poona and other places will attend in good number. Many members of the Bombay Legislative Council have already expressed their desire to join the Conference.

The exact time of the Conference is not yet fixed but it will be sometime in the afternoon. Communications about the Conference should be addressed to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas M.L.C., Jt. Hon. Secretary, Reforms Conference, Chartered Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort Bombay.

A MURDER IN JAIL.

A CONVICT ATTACKS A PRISONER.

A convict in the Dongri Gaol, Ekanath Apa, by name, who had been sentenced to transportation for life at the last Criminal Sessions for dacoity attacked another convict Undria Chima, on the morning of the 22nd instant who had been undergoing five years' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence, with an iron bar. Ekanath was immediately arrested while the injured man was shifted to the hospital where he died shortly of fracture of the base of skull and Haemorrhage.

It appears from the enquiries that the alleged attack was made on the deceased because the latter had given evidence against the assailant in the Court.

An inquest was held on that body of the deceased yesterday morning at the jail, when the evidence showed that on the 22nd instant the deceased with other prisoners was grinding corn in the "chuckee" shed. Eknath, then, came to him and struck him with an iron-bar first near the left ear and then on the neck. The Warder, who was weighing the rations, on hearing an alarm, hurried to the scene and arrested the accused.

The jury returned a verdict that Undria died of fracture of the skull due to his having been struck on the back of the head with an iron bar by a prisoner Eknath, who evidently had not been searched before he went with other prisoners into the grinding-shed. The jury further held that better suspicion of prisoners and more efficient Warders were required in prisons.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mr. A. C. Ma Mill residing at Woodhouse Road, reports house-breaking and theft of a gold 'Walthan' watch valued at Rs 600 and other articles amounting to Rs 378 from his dressing table in his bed-room between Saturday and Sunday last. The door of the bedroom was closed but the windows were left open and the entrance appears to have been effected through one of the windows

The police are making enquiries into the matter.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

Mr. E. Broadberry, Manager of Messrs. Hoar and Co., reports criminal breach of trust in respect of goods belonging to the firm of the value of Rs. 7,000 which were entrusted to his travelling agent who has not communicated with the firm for the past month.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Friday the 26th August 1921 will be Post Office holiday on account of "Gokul Astami."

All the departments of the G. P. O and its town sub-offices will observe on that day the same working hours as on Sundays.

The Telegraph Branches of the Combined Offices will however remain open and work as usual.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. "Tara via Negapatam will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Taroba" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Friday, the 26th instant instead of on the 24th as previously notified.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer

Mails for Ceylon the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. 'Malwa,' will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-9 a.m. on Saturday the 27th instant.

NOTORIOUS GANG OF DACOITS.

"RESPONSIBLE FOR 65 DACOITIES."

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

The trial of Haji Shermohomed, a Mohomedan Baluchi and 30 other Mahomedans, a Borah and 2 Hindoos, all dacoits, was resumed yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, a Special Magistrate. These dacoits were charged with committing dacoities in Baroda, Nandod, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panchmahals and at Bombay and for belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities

Nos. 2, 3, 5, 8 9 and 17 were charged on or abou t18th December, 1920 at Key Road, Mazagaon, with committing a dacoity in which a murder was committed and Nos. 1, 2 ,3, 4, 5, 6 and 23 were charged with committing a dacoity and a murder on or about the 6th of March 1921.

Mr. S. G. Velmkar, Bar-at-Law, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. R. S. Pundit, Bar-at-Law, defended Nos. 4, 22, 23, 24, 26 and 27 and Mr. P. L. Thacker, Advocate instructed by Mr. Kantilal C. Thakore, also defended No. 33, Karsondas a Bania Dacoit.

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE.

Ismail Ibrahim, the 1st Approver in the course of his evidence said Haji and Abdulla decided to commit an offence, Abdulla, then went to Subella to reconnoitre. Abdulla said to Sangu and his party to meet him in the jungle at Subela. Sangu was aware of the place. On the appointed day about 5-30 p.m. they (seven in number) (viz. Haji, Sangu, Darjia, Sansir, Mohomed Suleman and the three borahs and himself) went to the spot above mentioned. They had no fire-arms at the time except a crow-bar and "dharias." About 7 p.m. Jabbal and Abdullah came by train and then they proceeded to Sabela They found some fishermen there whom they first assaulted. About 11 p.m. they attacked the Patildar's House. They assaulted some of the inmates who were asleep outside, as they could not open the door having no weapons, so they got no booty and subsequently came away from there. Abdulla—No. 9 was known in Subela as "Mohamed." The wife of the Patil recognised him and called him as "Mohamed." At 5 a.m. they returned from there to Baroda. Jabal, then went with Abdulla to the latter's house at Baroda and the rest remained in the Committee Baugh. No. 1 went to No. 9's house and on seeing the Police there immediately went away. Abdulla's house was ten paces from Hoorbai's house. Hoorbai had a step son by the name of Baremia, who said that Abdulla and Jabul had been arrested and taken away by the police. They excepting Abdulla and Jabal went to Jambusar. Both Abdulla and Jabal were fined Rs. 10 and sentenced to 6 months by a magistrate. They paid the legal expenses of Abdulla. They, then, went to Borkhadi to loot a house. In Borkhadi there was a Parsi, Manaji by name, who owned a toddy shop. Eight or ten days before the Subela Affair he with Haji and Hasan Karim had taken service at the Parsi's house. Nine of them looted the Parsi's House subsequently. They went to the Parsi's house at 12 midnight, when they found the Parsi's brother asleep under a tree and asked for water. At that time they were armed with a crow-bar and sticks. Mohomed Borah caught hold of the hand of the brother of the Parsi and demanded money from him. The Parsi gave a jirk and snatched himself away when one of them named Harri hit him on the fore-arm with the Dharia. The Parsi, raised an alarm and ran away. They, then, entered the house and looted about 800 to 900 rupees in cash and notes. The approver styled himself as "Mohomed" while he was serving there. Accused No. 20 was arrested amongst others for that offence, but were all acquitted subsequently.

Four or five days after that incident they went to Aksal in Broach and committed an offence. Mohomed Borah brought information and planned a dacoity there. At that time they were living in a ginning factory where Mohomed Karim was "Jamadar." It was there Mohomed Borah gave them information about a dacoity Mohomed Karim the approver had not, so far joined them in the offence, but two of his men were taken away by them without his permission to Borkhadi. At that time they were in possession of a pistol (a revolver) which was supplied to them by one of the Borahs named Yessoo. At the time of the Aksal dacoities the accused No. 1 were Sardars of the party. There were in all fifteen men in the party. Nine of them, viz., Haji, Ismail, Somasid; Badal; and five others of whom six were Borahs and went to Aksal. He had arranged for a large bullock-cart to carry them to Aksal. They reached there at 12 in the midnight. Thereupon Yesoo Borah took them to the house of a goldsmith. They first knocked at the door and as it was not opened they broke the window. They had at the time one "Dharia" and sticks. He and Haji, thereafter, entered the house through the window. The owner of the house who raised an alarm was beaten to death. They succeeded in looting two to four hundred Rupees and some gold and silver ornaments. They roamed about in the town during the day-time and came to sleep in the ginning factory at Broach. The witness also got a share in the dacoity.

A DACOITY AT SHIMIALA.

The next dacoity that they committed was at Shimiala. Of that dacoity one Umarji, Borah gave them information. There were sixteen men in all who participated in that dacoity. The Sindhis went in one batch and the Borahs in another. They entrained at Broach and went to Palij where both the batches met together and proceeded to Shimiala. In this dacoity he and 11 others took part. They were armed with a douzle barrel gun. Umar Borah was in possession of the gun and some cartridges. They reached Shimiala at 8 p.m. Four or five of them rushed into the house of the Patildar and the rest remained outside. Umar fired the gun and then they entered the house and broke open a cup-board in which there were something like Rs. 50 to 60. In this dacoity they made about two to three thousand rupees. They broke open a safe and found a bag of sovereigns and eight bags of a thousand rupees each. Gold and silver ornaments were handed over to Mohamed Borah.

Thereafter they proceeded to Amor carrying a booty with them. The rupees and sovereigns were distributed equally amongst them. The share of the witness came to Rs. 1,200. Thereupon, from Amor they proceeded to Jambusar and from there they went to Karachi via Baroda. Gulmohomed, accused No. 22 was their Sardar at Karachi. Gulmohomed is a merchant and deals in camels. After staying in the accused No. 22's house, each one went to his own place. For three or four months he remained in Chhappar near Karachi, and then returned to Gulmohamed's house. On making enquiries there he learnt that his party had already left for Gujarat. He accordingly left Karachi for Padri.

Accused No. 1 and Arab Badar were friends of the Police Patil at Badar.

Continuing the approver said that he found 12 Sindhis in Padri, where Arab Badar was the "Jamadar" who had taken some contracts to watch the fields. After ten or twelve days, 6 more men joined the party. Thus they were 19 in number. All of them, then went to Jakaria Kara. There they committed a dacoity in the Parsi's house. They were armed with "dharies" and "lakries" (sticks) and made a loot of five hundred rupees. Thereafter, they went to Kimoch where one Dhania gave them information. They attacked the Patildar's house and looted about Rs. 250. Thereafter, 13 of them were arrested, and Sanasir escaped with four others. He with Sanasir, then, went to Karachi where he stayed for two months. He put up at the house of one Raheman Sheth from whom he got the information of the Kmoch dacoity. In the Kimoch dacoity they had one Pistol and one gun, which were supplied by Raheman Sheth. Raheman Sheth also supplied them with two men (a Hindoo and a Mahomedan). One Nuru fired a gun in the Miles and as a result of which people ran away. They, then, opened the door of a house there, and found a coat hanging on a nail near the door. There was a gold watch and chain in it. They succeeded in getting about fifty to sixty rupes. Thereafter, they proceeded to a neighbouring house and broke open the house. They found an old woman there who had put on one gold "kara" which they pulled out by force.

Then, the 19 of them proceeded to Jabsusar and encamped near a well where they had meals. They were (13 of them) in the meantime, arrested by the police. Six of them, then, went to Padri where they got information from one of the thirteen who effected an escape about the arrest. Two months later the witness returned to Balasinore where he saw Haji accused No. 1 who was watching after some trunks. Haji went by the name of "Mohomed" in Balasinore. Abdulla came to Balasinore and got a service of a watchman there. They were, then, in all ten in number and proceeded to Randa near Champanare to make loot in a Patildar's house. Five of six houses belonging to Patidars were looted in that village. They were armed with guns, 'dharias' and 'lakries' Gullam Rasool, Dadoo and Ibrahim had the guns. They made five or six shots, and as a result of which, the neighbours, the inmates of houses bolted away. Dadoo told them not to loot one house belonging to a Patildar, because it was he who supplied them with information. About five or six thousand rupees were looted from the five houses in question.

The first approver's evidence was not finished when the Court rose for the day.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

First Local Genl. Meeting of the Imperial Bank of India, Bank Street, 4 p.m.
Provincial Co-operative Conference, Council Hall Poona.
Mr. Arundale's lecture on "National Education (Part II.), Marwari Vidyalaya, 6-30 p.m.
Prov. Agricultural Conference, Council Hall, Poona (11 a.m. to 1 p.m. joint conference with Prov. Co-operative Conference): 2-30 to 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, Aug. 25.

Agricultural Conference, Council Hall, Poona 10-30 a.m. to 1 p.m. 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m.
Mr Arundale's lecture on "Guru and Shysia" Theosophical Society Hall, Apollo Street, 6-30 p.m.
Boxing: Cawasji Jehangir Hall: 9-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 26.

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique and L. Marquis, also for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in S. Africa, close at 9 a.m.
Gokul Ashtami: Banks closed. (All Bombay Post Offices working as on Sundays).
Boxing: Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 9-30 p.m.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTIFICATION.

The booking of ordinary Telegrams for Malabar and North Canara is suspended.

F. WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the managing committee will be held to-morrow (Thursday) at 8-30 (pm.) at Matunga, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regt. A. F. I. will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this Wednesday (evening) commencing at 5-30 p.m.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st King's Shropshire Light Infantry will play a programme of music at the Esplanade Band Stand to-day (Wednesday) commencing at 6 p.m.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

The Second Annual General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Association Hall on Sunday the 28th August 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Arundale will lecture in English at the Hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). Subject: "National Education" Mr. Jamnadass Dwarkadass will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

KHILAFAT VOLUNTEERS

All Khilafat Volunteers should present themselves near the office of the Byculla Ward Congress Committee, at Sankli Street, 1st Cross Street, on Saturday, 27th inst at 7a.m (S.T.) when a procession of Volunteers will be formed to collect foreign clothes for the Smyrna Sufferers.

(N.B.—Our previous Notice for the 26th instant is hereby cancelled.)

THE MALABAR ASSOCIATION.

A Special Meeting of the Members of the Malabar Association, Bombay will be held at the Servants of India Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay on Sunday the 28th day of August 1921, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the measures to be taken for celebrating this year's "onam." All are requested to be present.

PROF. K. G. NAIK.

Prof. K. G. Naik who returns to India today was born in Katargaum near Surat of humble agriculturist parents in the year 1886. Having passed his matriculation from the mission High School Surat, he graduated from the Wilson College with Chemistry as his special subject. He passed the M. A. and B. Sc. examinations with first class honours, and served the said college as an Assistant Professor in Chemistry and as a hostel Superintendent under Dr. Mackichan. He was soon fortunate to get the professorship of Krishnath College, Brahampur, (Bengal) where he served for seven years when he was promoted to the University Science College at Calcutta. In 1919 he secured a professorship at the Baroda College and with the patronage of the Maharaja, he got an opportunity to proceed to England to complete his scientific studies. He joined the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London, and worked out his thesis under the guidance of Prof. Thorpe. In June last the University of London conferred on him the degree of the Doctor of Science and he was also honoured with the Followship of the Institute of Chemistry, a distinction highly coveted by practical chemists. He had also the opportunity of working in one of the best factories of Germany during vacations. He has specialized on the interaction of the "Sulphur Mono-chloride and organic Amides," a subject on which he read a paper before the Chemical Society in London in June last.

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REFORMS CONFERENCE

(Under the auspices of the Bombay National Home Rule League).

A PROVINCIAL REFORMS CONFERENCE

will be held on

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at the

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Those intending to be delegates or attending as visitors should write to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, M. L. C. Jt. Hon. Secretary, Reforms Conference, Chartered Bank, Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, August 24, 1921.

THE MUNITIONS SCANDAL.

Munitions have become synonymous with corruption in the British realm; but the frauds connected with them are usually on so grand a scale and have the patronage of such exalted personages that dependent mortals seeking a "career", or merely loth to court the anger of the Powers That Be, are used to think of them with bated breath, almost with reverence. But the general public, as the victim of those frauds, can hardly be expected to regard them with philosophy, much less indulgence; and when the general public does become aware that it is being cheated wholesale by a group of men however powerful, the position of that group of men becomes unenviable. There is no lack of symptoms that even in England the general public is at last awaking to a thoroughly disgraceful and disreputable state of things. The smoke of war is clearing and the moral wreckage it concealed becomes apparent. But in England the bureaucracy is more obsequious than arrogant, except when war conditions guarantee immunity. It fears parliamentary discussion and the consequent discussion in the Press, and guards its secrets with a jealousy which would be admirable if the object of its doing so were only honest and avowable.

In India, we have a bureaucracy which fears no man, entrenched as it is in ancient autocratic power and privilege. "The most powerful bureaucracy in the world", it acknowledges responsibility to nobody in India and boasts of mighty influence "at home". It is used to flouting the opinions of the people of the country which it rules, being as indifferent to them as if they were the opinions of so many head of cattle, knowing that it can count on the support of the Europeans resident in India as against the Indians, and that it has overwhelming force at its command. Only such a bureaucracy would have ventured on such interference with the course of law, amounting to an open admission of corruption so widespread that the "Government of India" (*not* the Viceroy) could not, or did not care to, face the scandal of it, as has happened in the Calcutta Munitions case. Like many other acts of arrogance, that interference was misjudged, for, far from hushing up a scandal, it has made one twice as great as the very greatest that we can imagine as resulting from the prosecution of the case. And we have no hesitation in saying that it has done more harm to the bureaucracy than even the Punjab atrocities in this respect that it has for once united the British in India with the Indians in their anger and disgust. The British in India are saying openly that a Government composed of Indians could not be worse in some shortcomings, of which it has been the fashion to attribute a monopoly to Indians, than the present Government composed of Englishmen. They are asking, what becomes of "British Justice", if the representatives of Britain in India further the miscarriage of justice and quite openly compound a felony? What becomes of the vaunted British reputation even for commercial honesty, if gross irregularities to say the least of it, are thus condoned simply on account of their magnitude? And what becomes of the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England's boast that he has come to India to do even-handed justice, if such a flagrant instance of contempt for justice on the part of high officialdom, under his very nose, can go unpunished?

That the action of Sir Thomas Holland, though performed in the name of the "Government of India," was unknown to H. E. the Viceroy and unauthorised by him, we now know. What is His Excellency going to do to vindicate his right to be included in the term: "The Government of India"?- Will he give his countenance to the "repression" of the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements; will he prosecute the Ali Brothers—who at any rate are honest men and not afraid of being prosecuted—thus throwing in his lot with the bureaucracy against the people of India? Or will he side with the opinion of the country, and put Sir Thomas Holland on his trial?

THE SOCIAL EVIL.

A memorial signed by a number influential citizens of Bombay has recently been addressed to the Government of Bombay, drawing the attention of the latter to the alarming increase in the number of brothels in the city and requesting Government, in the interests of public morals and public health, to take legislative steps to arrest the growth of the evil. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas has also given notice of his intention to move a resolution to the same effect in the next session of the local Council. To any one who has devoted any thought to the subject the conviction must have become irrestible that without recourse to legislation no effective curb will be placed on the spread of the evil in a modern city like Bombay. There are we know, people who maintain that the evil will never be stamped out unless society itself improves and that in the absence of a strong public opinion and moral evolution in the society itself legal remedies will only drive the evil, like gout, from one part of the social constitution to another. These people, therefore, are advocates of a *laissez-faire* policy on the part of the State towards the evil. But, while readily acknowledging that the evil will not disappear until members of the society, individually as well as collectively, learn to hate it and refuse to tolerate it, it is impossible to admit that the State cannot or should not seek to check its growth. Does not the State undertake to control and even put down vices like gambling, betting, drink and the like? The experience of countries which have resorted to legislation to put down commercialised vice is not altogether disappointing. The Salvation Army officer, Dayasagar, vouches, from his experience of State action in Japan, that such action has resulted in no less than 30,000 prostitutes giving up their profession. Legislators, and especially those in India, seem to fight shy of the question because of its naturally unsavoury character, but in view of the alarming proportions which the vice has assumed in Bombay and which threaten year by year, to swell rather than decrease, it is time that legislators gave up their ideas of false decency, took their courage in both hands and tried to tackle the evil in right earnest.

It is pertinent to remind Government that the Legislature by incorporating sections 28 and 129 in the City of Bombay Police Act has definitely accepted the principle, that howsoever ineradicable the social disease may be, it is the duty of the State so to regulate the location of houses of ill-fame in large cities like Bombay, as to prevent their becoming a moral scandal and public nuisance. What the memorialists and the public as well urge is that Government instead of allowing these provisions of the law to rust through want of application, should bring them into active operation and that they should also suitably modify the Act with a view to make the keeping of brothels as well as letting of premises for use as brothels a crime punishable under the law. On a former occasion we referred to a movement started about a decade ago in this city with aims similar to those inspiring the new Social Purity League recently started in Bombay. If the efforts of the movement came to nothing, after a year's agitation, the main responsibility therefor must be laid at the doors of the Government of those days.

The movement originated among the residents of Girgaum ward, one of the chief sufferers from the evil complained of, and it was led by citizens like Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. (now Sir) G. K. Parekh, Principal D. G. Padhye, Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. M. R. Jayakar and Rao Saheb A. K. Pai. At a large public meeting held on 16th July 1911, resolutions were adopted urging both the Government and the community to take steps to arrest the growth of the evil. A deputation waited on the Police Commissioner and a memorial was addressed to Government. The former agreed with the deputation that Government should be asked to take the necessary steps to notify certain areas in each Division where prostitutes would not be prohibited from residing (the rest of the areas being banned to them). Facts and figures were marshalled in the memorial to Government to show by what leaps and bounds brothels had been multiplying in Girgaum during the preceding decade and the memorial indicated the lines on which the Bombay Police Act should be modified with a view to secure more effective control of commercialised vice. But the Government of Bombay, prompted mainly by Mr. C. A. Kincaid, who was then Secretary to Government Judicial Department, refused to believe that the vice was spreading in the city or that it was the business of the State to check its spread. After a year's agitation, the memorialists were simply told that "Government do not intend to take any action in the matter". We hope the present memorial will not evoke an identical reply and we trust that Sir George Lloyd's Government will display a higher sense of duty to the public than that shown by its predecessor in 1912. If Government have any doubt as to the desirability of legislative action, let a committee of influential citizens, with the help of the best legal talent available, be formed to thresh out the question in all its aspects.

Notes of the Day.

The Race Struggle.

The rally of a Jingo journal like the "Daily Telegraph" to the cause of the White settlers of Kenya comes as no surprise to Indians. All talk of "Imperial brotherhood" and "sympathy for the legitimate aspirations of Indians" in the mouth of these well-wishers of India vanishes the moment this "brotherhood" and these "aspirations" clash with the "White brotherhood" and their aspirations. The journal's concern for the poor "natives" of Kenya would be touching but for the fact, which is ill-disguised, that these "natives" are being made merely a pawn in the game of their White masters. Indians are described by these self-styled friends of the "natives" as having "reaped the benefit of English blood, toil and money expended." For a corroboration of this historical fact they might appeal to Mr. Churchill of pre-Colonial Office days. The game of both the Whites of Kenya and their champions in the English press is very clear. They are bent upon postponing the solution of the Kenya Indian question and upon frustrating the Indians' struggle for their enfranchisement. No amount of misrepresentation of their cause will prevent the Kenya Indians from asserting their birth-rights.

"Complete Swaraj."

Sir Surendranath Banerjea has no patience with those who liken the reforms to the Dead Sea apple, "attractive to the gaze, unsavoury to the taste." At Khulna last week, speaking "with the weight of authority", being "in the inner circle of the Government," Sir Surendranath sought to convince his audience that he at any rate enjoyed complete "Swaraj" in his own department. Said Sir Surendranath:

"To the Ministers had been entrusted the nation-building departments and they were supreme in their departments subject to the supervising control of His Excellency the Governor and the responsibility which they owed to the Legislative Council. Subject to these limitations, their right there was none to dispute. They talked of Swaraj. Here was Swaraj in the most vital departments of the Government. He was in favour of Swaraj. So was the Government and so was His Majesty the King-Emperor. If the Government was wholly national, they could not in their departments exercise greater authority than they did."

We remember Robinson Crusoe also enjoyed "Swaraj" in his island and there was none to dispute his sway. It is only when the time comes for the preparation of the family budget that our modern Robinson Crusoes find how hard it is to make both ends meet. Otherwise they certainly enjoy complete "Swaraj" within the radius allotted to them. Why should our Ministers feel discontented with their lot—with Rs. 60,000 lining their pockets?

The Marrow and the Man.

It is only a few among the Indian Ministers who have a "past" worth speaking of. Situated as they are, it is not to be wondered at that most of these Ministers should view their past more as a skeleton in the cupboard than as an heirloom to be treasured. Silence regarding the past has become, indeed, golden with most of them. The gift of eloquence, in the case of a person like Sir Surendranath Banerjea, does not, however, allow the secret of the skeleton to be closely guarded. Sir Surendranath loves to dwell on his own achievements and the ideals which have inspired his life, and snaps his fingers at those who point out the discrepancies in his past and present actions and teachings. In the days of the Partition of Bengal "Swadeshi was boycott" and "boycott was Swadeshi" in the eyes of the "Thunder of Bengal," but to-day Sir Surendranath holds that "the movement of boycott is bound to fail, because it imports political considerations into an industrial economic movement." What a confession on the part of one who devoted the best five years of his life to lead the boycott movement with a view to secure the redress of a political grievance! Sir Surendranath's *volte face*, however, does not come as a surprise. This is not the only somersault he has performed since he has thrown in his lot with the "rulers." His opposition to the abolition of the exodus to the hills, his decrying of national education and his ridicule of the national movement, show what a change has occurred in his angle of vision since he put on the official spectacles. And yet he says to all the world, "I am a Swadeshi to the very marrow of my bones!"

Recall Sir Reginald Craddock.

At a representative all-Burma Conference held in Rangoon on the 13th instant under the auspices of the General Council of the Buddhist Association of Burma, one of the resolutions, unanimously adopted, declared that "the people of Burma have no confidence in Sir Reginald Craddock, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma, and he should therefore, be recalled." This is not the first occasion that Burmans of all classes have publicly declared their want of confidence in their present "ruler" and demanded his recall, but the present demand exceeds in intensity of feeling and unanimity any similar wish previously expressed by them, and those who are responsible for the continued presence of this arch-bureaucrat in a province where he is not wanted at all would do well to note the fact. There is no room anywhere in India for an official of Sir Reginald's type—a relic of the Curzonian days. If that is so, Burma too ought to be no place for him—at least, Burma has had enough of him and must be delivered from the night-mare of his "mailed-fist" regime. He has foisted on the Burmans a "University" which has lost for the entire Education Department the sympathy of the people. His campaign against the Press and peaceful and patriotic workers like U. Ottama, his attempts to devise the Burmans from th Indians, and the insults he is in the habit of levelling in season and out of season at the nationalists of Burma and all who sympathise with them, have set the whole province agog. His presence in Burma, is, in fine, a perpetual menace to peace and contentment in that province and it is a wonder that a responsible statesman like Mr. Montagu does not realise the fact.

An Indigenous Christian College.

A correspondent has sent to us a pamphlet containing a description of an indigenous Christian College that has been started at Alwaye in Travancore. The institution is a purely Indian concern and is solely under Indian management. The Indian Christians of this country have for long shown a tendency to hang on to the coat-tails of foreign missionaries and thus for a time to all appearances had been robbed of initiative and the spirit to start institution of their own. In the prospectus of the college it is said; "It is our aim distinctly to keep near to the spirit and genius of our people in shaping the ideals of college life and work, so that within the narrow bounds of a cast-iron system of education we may find room for the development of a new and more virile type of Indian manhood than at present obtains among the products of our universities." It will be seen that this new educational institution in Travancore is a welcome departure and deserves all the support that can be given to an indigenous institution—the more so as the 'conscience clause' is a conspicuous feature of the institution and the college and hostels are open to students of all castes and creeds.

A Deadly Parallel.

The lot of an official apologist is never an enviable one. When the official changes his tack, the apologist also has to shift his sails whether he likes it or not. Not seldom when the official maintains an enigmatical attitude immediately after taking a certain step, the apologist has to depend upon his own resources for a justification of the official action and in such cases he may find himself, after some time, to be on the wrong scent and this discovery may necessitate a hasty retracing of steps on his part, with or without an honest acknowledgment of his error. Our Allahabad Anglo-Indian contemporary recently found itself in such a humiliating plight in connection with its comments on the Munitions scandal. On the 12th instant, it had hastened to declare: "We are credibly informed that in commercial circles in Calcutta—with all deference to our contemporaries—the withdrawal has been welcomed." Great must have been the shock of our contemporary to find a few days later the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the "commercial circles" referred to by our contemporary, coming forward to repudiate the suggestion that they viewed the withdrawal with anything but amazement and indignation.

The "Pioneer's" Camouflage.

Nothing abashed, however, the "Pioneer", proceeded to tell its readers on the 19th instant that "with the protest of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce against the manner in which the Karnani prosecution was withdrawn we think most people will agree, whether they approve of the withdrawal itself or not." The imaginary distinction sought to be made by the journal between the withdrawal and the "manner" of withdrawal is, no doubt, purely in the strategic interests of the withdrawal by the journal from its previous untenable position. It would have been more honest to acknowledge the previous error of judgment than to confuse the issue by verbal camouflage. Similarly, our contemporary had written on the 12th that the reasons given by the Advocate-General for Government's action were "certainly very convincing." On the 19th, however, the readers of the journal must have rubbed their eyes when they read in the "Pioneer" that the Advocate-General was "clearly going beyond the principles by which all that is best in public life is maintained, and appeared, doubtless by inadvertence, to enunciate a doctrine which cannot be too strongly condemned." Other somersaults were made by the journal in the course of its comments made in its issue of the 19th instant. The "Statesman" has drawn a deadly parallel between these comments and those which appeared in the journal a week earlier. To err, we know, is human, and journalists are no exception to the rule. But we think our contemporary would have respected proprieties better if it had frankly acknowledged its previous error instead of seeking to gloss it over.

Libraries in U. P.

Some officers of the United Provinces Government are reported to have expressed the opinion before a committee appointed by that Government to advise the Government as to the best methods of improving and increasing the number of public libraries in the province, that "there might be danger in establishing new reading rooms as these might be used for anti-Government propaganda." That such fears as the above are not confined to the United Provinces officials can be seen from the fact that till but the other day the "enlightened" Government of this Presidency kept a close control over public libraries in the province by instituting a system of so-called registration of these libraries. Whichever library received an official grant or even an official publication like the "Gazette" free of charge, was compelled to submit to official dictation regarding the books or newspapers it might purchase for itself. Libraries which would not sell away their freedom in exchange for official "concessions" like the above were placed under a ban, all Government servants being prohibited from becoming their members. Though a good many libraries including the Sir D. M. Petit Institute, Bombay, fought valiantly and successfully against the unholy official attempts to strangle freedom of thought, a number were compelled to surrender and had to put up with the humiliating shackles forged for them by their official "patrons." It seems that officialdom in the United Provinces would welcome a similar attempt to crush all the spirit of independence that may be found in the existing public libraries in the province and to utilise them as mere channels for official propaganda. Though the Committee deprecates the attempt, it remains to be seen how the new-born zeal of the United Provinces Government to encourage the growth of libraries in the provinces materialises ultimately.

KHILAFAT AND PUNJAB WRONGS.

INDIA DETERMINED TO SECURE REDRESS.

MR. SYED HOSSEIN'S APPEAL TO LANCASHIRE M. P.'S.

GENESIS OF NON-CO-OPERATION EXPLAINED.

CONFERENCE IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

(From our Correspondent)

LONDON, August 20.

On the invitation of the Lancashire Committee of the Members of Parliament, Messrs. Chotani, Kidwai, Ispahani and Syud Hossain attended an important conference in the House of Commons on Thursday to explain the Indian situation and causes of national boycott of foreign cloth. Besides the score of Lancashire M. P.'s representing all the parties, there were present over fifty delegates from Lancashire representing all branches of the Cotton industry. Mr. Tom Shaw M.P. presided.

Mr. Syud Hossain acted as the spokesman and in the course of his speech lasting nearly an hour fully explained the Indian political situation and the genesis of the non-cooperation movement and boycott. He pointed out how India and the Moslems had been betrayed over the Turkish Treaty and that the wrongs of the Punjab had not yet been righted and affirmed that the Indian nation was determined to secure redress respecting both at all costs.

When Mr. Hossain was describing Mr. Lloyd George's violation of his pledge of January 5, 1918, a Coalition M.P. rose protesting against what he described as an attack on the Prime Minister. The Chairman overruled him on the meeting emphatically indicating they desired Mr. Hossain to proceed.

Mr. Hossain said he had no wish to attack personalities but it was his duty fully and unambiguously to put the Indian case before the Conference. He asked the audience to compare for themselves the terms of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge and the text of Sevres Treaty. If the solemn pledges of the British Prime Minister could not be depended upon, the basis of cooperation between England and India is destroyed. Similarly non-punishment of the Punjab criminals and non-removal of the officials responsible for the Punjab policy from the Indian service affected the constitutional foundations of Indian citizenship precluding the possibility of honourable cooperation between the people and the Government. The Indian nation was solidly united on both the issues of Khilafat and the Punjab and there could be no peace in India until both had been satisfactorily solved. India felt that without Swaraj her rights and interests could not be adequately safeguarded. Mr. Hossain concluded with an appeal to the Lancashire M.P.'s and electorate to satisfy themselves that Indian cause was just, and if so satisfied bring pressure upon their Government to act justly towards India atoning for past.

The Chairman moving a vote of thanks to the speaker said whether they agreed with all he said or not, it was valuable to have had an authoritative statement of the Indian case first hand.

The other delegates said the country was ignorant of the true facts about India and she must be enlightened and that they proposed go back and tell Lancashire that the cause of the Indian boycott was political not economic.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

DESIST FROM BURNING FOREIGN CLOTHES.

MR. ANDREW'S APPEAL AND IMPRESSION.

"VICEROY ANXIOUS TO SEE MAHATMAJI."

"CERTAIN FORMALITIES STAND IN WAY."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 22.

Mr. C. F. Andrews appeals through the press to Mr. Gandhi to refrain from advising the burning of foreign cloths in Bengal while famine is raging in Khulna and women and children were almost going naked.

In connection with the interview between Mr. Gandhi and Lord Reading, Mr. C. F. Andrews writes:—"As certain misunderstandings have arisen and are being continually repeated in the press I have thought it best to make the following brief statement:—(1) I told Mahatma Gandhi at Allahabad before he came to Simla that my own impression was that Lord Reading greatly desired to see him, but that certain formalities stood in the way. Personally, I did not lay any stress on such formalities between man and man. (2) In my previous interview with Lord Reading, not one single word was said, as far as my recollection serves, with regard to any intended prosecution of Maulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali."

GOVT. & ALI-BROS.

PROCEEDINGS TO BE TAKEN

The Madras correspondent of the "Times of India" telegraphs that the following cable has been received from London dated August 20:—

It is started here that the Government India has decided to institute proceedings against the Ali Brothers.

CRASH OF AN AEROPLANE.

OCCUPANTS NOT INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 21.

Considerable excitement was caused in the neighbourhood of Dum-Dum last evening at about 5/30, when an aeroplane from the aerodrome at Dum-Dum, while flying in the vicinity of the golf links, experienced engine trouble and had to attempt a descent. The machine contained three occupants in all, and was capably handled, but facilities for landing in that particular neighbourhood seem to be somewhat poor, and the machine when nearing the ground, got entangled in some high bushes and crashed to the ground with considerable violence. Although all the occupants sustained a shock, none were actually injured. The machine itself is practically a wreck.

Do You Want - - -
Swaraj - - - - -
In October? - - - -

Then Boycott Foreign Cloth Completely

BY 30th SEPTEMBER.

GIVE UP YOUR FOREIGN CLOTHES TO RASHTRIYA SHALA BOYS, TO BE BURNT OR SENT OUT OF THE COUNTRY.

GAUHATI'S SPLENDID RESPONSE.

MAHATMA AND PARTY'S BUSY TIME.

ASSAM'S ASSURANCE OF COMPLETE SUCCESS.

(From our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, Aug. 20.

On completing Behar tour, on 16th instant, Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Mohamed Ali, Begum Mohamed Ali, Maulana Azad Subhani, Seth Jamnalal Bazaz and party travelled via Calcutta to Gauhati and commenced their Assam tour. Throughout the long journey the Assamese people in vast numbers met at every station and were often addressed by Mahatmaji and Maulanas whenever the train stopped for a few minutes. On arrival at Pandu Ghat by steamer on 18th the whole party motored to Gauhati to avoid the rush at Gauhati station. In the afternoon, Maulana Mohamed Ali addressed a large public meeting on Khilafat and Swaraj and Maulana Azad Subhani made a closely reasoned and powerful speech, proving to the hilt, that efforts for Swaraj were the best religious service of the Moslems today for safeguarding the Khilafat and removed such misunderstanding, as some unknown Maulvis had been seeking to create in the minds of the illiterate Mussalmans in these parts. Mahatmaji wound up the meeting with a short speech, in which he specially appealed to the Marwari cloth merchants to take an oath never to order Bideshi cloth any more and not to sell any after the 30th of September.

EXHORTATION TO THE CLOTH MERCHANTS.

On the morning of the 19th Mahatma addressed a small gathering of Marwari and Moslem cloth merchants and the work done overnight by that Marwari stalwart Seth Jamnalal bore ample fruit when scores of merchants took prescribed oath and signed pledges. The Mahatmaji and Begum Mohamed Ali then met Marwari ladies and made equally effective appeals to them.

The Juma prayers were offered by hundreds of Mussalmans in the compound of Srijut Phookun, where the whole party is staying. Prayers were led by Maulana Azad Subhani who moved the congregation greatly by a powerful sermon. They were subsequently addressed by Maulana Mohamed Ali who announced to them the Allies' decision to permit private parties to supply munitions to the Greeks and the Turks alike and declared that arms could be supplied to the Angora Mujahideens, if Indian Mussalmans provided necessary funds. What they hitherto contributed was not sufficient even for Smyrna refugees' relief but military needs of Islam required millions and those whose hearts were like his own burned with anxiety about the brave Turks fighting enemies of Islam so valiantly and against such terrible odds should now see to it, that the soldiers of Islam were not butchered for want of arms. This should provide ample scope for the energy of all Mussalmen. Generous response is expected to this appeal.

WOMEN'S MEETINGS.

In the afternoon, Mahatmaji, Maulana Mohamed Ali and Begum Mohamed Ali addressed two closed packed meetings of Bengalee and Assamese ladies in the Curzon Hall and in the local Ujanbazer Theatre respectively. Response of the Assamese ladies to the appeals for the boycott of foreign clothing and adoption of Charkhas was even greater than that of the Bengalee ladies and speakers received tremendous ovations in characteristic Assamese fashion. The day closed with a most powerful speech by Mahatmaji supplemented by another by Maulana Mohamed Ali to an overcrowded public meeting in which the Khilafat, the Punjab wrongs and Swaraj were carefully explained and their correlation to Swadeshi fully established.

BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTHES.

After sunset Mahatma lighted a bonfire of some of the finest and costliest saris and other foreign clothing including many clothes of English cut and hats. The bonfire was some fifty yards long and has been burning most brightly for four hours. The remarkable success achieved at Gauhati is due to Srijuts Phookun and Bordoli, leaders of Assam and some young Khilafat and Congress workers. Every lady in Assam knows how to weave and the audience at the ladies meeting wore home-made clothes but since eyarn was foreign they have now discarded them and made one of the finest bonfires yet lighted in India. Assam gives assurance of completest success.

G.I.P. CLERK MURDER.

GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

IDENTIFICATION OF ONE ACCUSED.

(Associated Press.)

DEOLALI, Aug. 23.

Before Mr. A. V. Braham, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, preliminary trial opened today of the case in which two young Anglo-Indians J. G. Morris, and G. S. Donnison are charged with murdering one Shantaram Wagal, pay clerk of the G. I. P. Railway and his peon and robbing rupees thirty-one thousand on the night of the 20th July.

Mr. A. B. Savant, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the crown while the accused were for the present undefended, though it is rumoured that Mr. Eardley Norton of Calcutta may be engaged for defence when the case comes up before the criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court.

SUB-INSPECTOR EXAMNED.

Sub-Inspector Ganpat Arjun Shinde of Railway Police was the first witness examined. He said Mr. S. B. Wagal, pay clerk, and his sepoy were murdered in the train somewhere between Igatpuri and Pachora on the night of July 20th. The train left Bombay at 4-50 p.m. on the 20th July and arrived Pachora junction at 6-30 a.m. in the morning. The money in charge of the pay clerk amounted to thirty-one thousand rupees mostly in currency notes and ninety three rupees in cash. The witness first received information of the crime at Jalgaon on the 21st and left for Pachora by a goods train. The carriage in which the murdered were travelling had already been sealed. Getting together a punch he examined the interior and found the dead bodies with hands and legs tied up. Proceeding the witness identified the blood stained clothes produced in the court and described several wounds received by both the victims, caused by a sharp instrument. The witness also found cash boxes forced open and the floor of the carriage besmeared with blood. Inspector Thate asked the witness to enquire the whereabouts of Morris at Deolali. Morris was putting up at the Coronation Hotel in Deolali on the 20th and the 21st July along with a European friend of his. Asked by the Magistrate if they wanted to cross-examine the witness the accused said they reserved their cross-examination.

Next witness, a Parsi gentleman, proprietor of a Nasik Hotel, Nasik, deposed that the accused Morris arrived at the Hotel on the midnight of the 18th July and went away about noon from his hotel and the witness did not see what luggage the accused had with him. The third witness, proprietor of the Coronation Hotel Deolali, said the accused Morris came to his Hotel on the 19th July and after booking accommodation for 15 days left for bringing his luggage and returned only on the 21st July. The witness did not see any other man with the accused.

GUARD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Herbert Smith, the next witness said he was guard in charge of the train which left Bombay at 4-30 on the evening of the 20th July and he got down at Kalyan and enquired of Donnison, who was the only first class passenger, if he wanted any dinner. Donnison said he did not. Witness was later summoned by the police to identify the accused Donnison which he easily did because the accused bore close resemblance to a friend of his who was also a guard.

Mr. Hormusji Pande, the next witness, who is a pay clerk of the G. I. P. Railway, on Jubbulpore Section, giving evidence stated that Shantaram, the deceased pay clerk, also travelled with him by the same train, though in different compartments on the 20th July evening. The witnesss saw the deceased last alive at Kasara where the witness' peon got down for meal along with Shantaram. At Igatpuri the witness retired. Next day early morning the train reached the Pachora junction and his sepoy knocked at his window in excitement and exclaimed his fellow sepoy was lying murdered. The witness immediately got out through the window and going to Shantaram's carriage discovered the murders. The Police and the Station Master were summoned and the carriage was detached.

The Court then adjourned for lunch.

SINN FEINER ESCAPES FROM INTERNMENT CAMP.

GRANT OF PAROLE ORDER COUNTERMANDED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

In consequence of the escape of James Staines from the internment camp at Curragh. General Macready has issued an order countermanding the grant of parole to the Irish prisoners till Staines returns.

TEESIDE SHIPYARDS' HOLIDAYS CURTAILED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Recd. 2-30 p.m., Aug. 23.

Owing to the settlement of the shipyard joiners' strike, the holidays in the Teeside shipyards have been curtailed and all will be working on the 24th instant. Further evidence of improving the outlook is given by the fact that twelve blast furnaces are now operating in the Cleveland District.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BRITISH ACCEPTANCE OF INVITATION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Aug. 22.

Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 23.

The British acceptance of the formal invitation to the Washington Conference declares that the objects of the Conference have the whole-hearted sympathy of the British Government and the Nation.

It concludes by saying that "It is an earnest and confident hope of the British Government that the Conference approached as it will be by all concerned in the spirit of courage, friendship and mutual understanding may achieve far-reaching results conducive to prosperity and peace of the world.

PUBLIC MEETINGS AT AJMER.

(From our Correspondent.)

AJMER, Aug. 22.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the Khilafat Committee on the 20th instant. Seth Chotani's message was read and passionate appeals made from the platform for money for supplying arms, ammunitions to the Kemalists. The public showed splendid enthusiasm. Rs. 93 were collected on the spot, besides handsome promises. Great indignation was evinced on the confiscation of *fatwa* in Delhi.

At another meeting held next day to consider the methods of meeting famine in Ajmer the public refused to approach Government for relief as suggested by some vakils, and passed a resolution inviting the attention of the local Khilafat and Congress Committees and All-India leaders to it.

SCARCITY OF FOOD-GRAINS IN PUNJAB.

LALAIJI'S EXHORTATION TO TAKE TO SWADESHI.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Aug. 22.

About twenty thousand people assembled at the public meeting yesterday to hear Lala Lajpat Rai on wheat scarcity question and to consider what steps should be taken to meet famine conditions that are prevailing in several districts of the Punjab just at present. Lala Lajpat Rai in the course of a long speech demonstrated, by facts and figures, how the import of foreign cloth was responsible for scarcity of food-grains and advised them to use home-spun Khaddar, live simple life and save their money to ward off famine. Next he refused to believe the current rumour that the agitation for Swadeshi and Boycott, started by Mahatma Gandhi, made Government raise the price of food-grains and advised the people to pay no heed to such silly stories started by ill-intentioned men. He said they had nothing to do with the present Government of the country since it could not provide twice full meals to its ryots and exhorted the people to take a vow of Swadeshi and to achieve Swaraj within the year.

Next he condemned the action of those who were arranging for the reception of the Princes of Wales saying they were wasting money on pomp when the people were at the hard grip of famine.

At the close he announced sanction of thirty-five thousand rupees by the Congress Committee for the relief of the poor by cheap grains in return for hand-spun yarn.

The following resolution was passed unanimously:—This mass meeting of citizens of Lahore views with grave apprehension and alarm the acute famine condition prevailing in the Punjab, due to sudden abnormal rise in the price of food-grains in spite of recent abundant rains, and condemns the callous attitude of Government for neglecting its duty to take all necessary steps to meet the situation.

Another resolution condemned those persons and traders who were speculating and gambling on wheat and requested Zemindars not to export grains outside India.

DESPATCH OF SPECIAL TRAIN.

(Associated Press.)

CALICUT, Aug. 20.

A special train conveying about 400 Leinsters from the Westhill and Reserve Police from Calicut, left last night for Tiur en route to Manjeri and other places in Eranad. Further, small bodies of police have proceeded by rail and motor. Mr. Thomas, District Magistrate, Mr. Hatchcock, D. S. P., and Mr. Amu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, have proceeded to Manjeri by motor along with armed police.

Official and Personal.

Flight Lieut. and Mrs. R. F. S. Leslie have arrived at Government House on Sunday.

H. H. the Mir of Khairpur, Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan, Colonel R. B. Worgan, Major C. O. Harvey, Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Captain Ellis Sassoon, and Mr. J. N. Neville left Government House, on Monday.

His Excellency presided at the 1st Day' Meeting of the Provincial Cooperative Conference at the Council Hall, on Monday morning.

DR. PARANJPE'S CASE.

(Associated Press.)

AKOLA, Aug. 22.

At the hearing of Dr. Paranjpe's case cross examined by Mr. M. S. Aney, the prosecution witness Mr. Kawle, Tahsildar of Murtazapur, stated Mr. Paranjpe preached absolute non-violence, his idea of Swaraj was based on self-purification and sufficiency of the country. He preached N. C. O., resolution of the Congress and referred to the grievances of the people under the British rule. He criticised the present administrative system and said that the struggle would end with a compromise. Regarding the Turkish wrong, the speaker blamed the Allies and not the Britishers alone. He also referred to the economic drain of the country and advised people to follow the closed-door policy as opposed to the open-door policy.

A Lucknow message of August 22nd says, the death is reported of mother of the Hon. Raja of Mahumadabad. It is stated her body will be sent to Mesopotamia for Karbala.—(A. P.)

The tour of the Governor of Jallalabad along the Mohomand and Bajaur border has concluded, and he is now back at Mama Khel for the Afghan Ipdependent day celebrations.—(A. P.)

CHARITIES.

KHULNA RELIEF FUND.

We have received the following further contributions to the Khulna Famine Relief Fund:—

"A Citizen" ..... Rs. 100.
Wadilal Harilal & Co. ..... Rs. 25
In memory of Chaturbhai Fatehchand Mehta (by his son) ... Rs. 50

PUNJAB FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The following are the contributions to the Punjab Famine Relief Fund:—

Wadilal Harilal & Co. ..... Rs. 25
A Rural ..... Rs. 5

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The monsoon has strengthened in Gangetic Plain but break persists in Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, United Provinces, Central India, east Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Central Provinces and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in Punjab hills, Gujerat, and south-east Madras.

Principal amounts:—Bassein, Silchar, Calcutta two inches, Saugor Island six Darjeeling two, Roorkee, Dehra Dun one and half, Muktesar, Mussooree one, Pendra two.

Forecast:—Extension in Punjab and Central Provinces.

A Calicut message of August 22nd says, it is reported that there was a collision at Tirurangadi on Saturday evening. The casualties include two head constables Moideen and Govindan Nair and two constables besides Mr. Rawlie and Lieut. Johnson. The bodies of Rawlie and Lieut. Johnson were subsequently recovered and buried in usual military fashion.—(A. P.)

PANDIT LATCHMINARAYAN ARRESTED

The Secretary Congress Committee, Hissar wires under date 20th August:—

Pandit Lachhminarayan of Bhiwani has been arrested under Section 124A I.P.C., on the 18th instant. About ten thousand people headed by a band escorted him to the station. He was brought to Hissar on the 19th evening surrounded by a police guard with fixed bayonets. Unprecedented enthusiasm prevails but all is quiet. Hissar accorded a royal reception. A largely attended meeting was held condemning the District authorities on their policy of repression and congratulated the Panditji and family on his arrest for the service of the Motherland.

A cricket match was played between the Secretariat Athletic Club and the Bombay Gas Company on Saturday the 20th August 1921 on the Oval and resulted in a win for the Secretariat Athletic Club by 43 runs.

A cricket match was played between the Secretariat Athletic Club and the Hornets and resulted in a win for the Secretariat Athletic Club by 13 runs on Sunday the 21st August 1921 on the Oval.

RAILWAY BREACHES.

(Associated Press.)

SUKKUR, Aug. 23.

The already reported breaches on the line between Jajjab Abbasaian and Chachian of Khanpur Chacharan section still continue in several places. As further repairs cannot be taken in hand till the flood water subsides it will probably take about a month to open communication to Chachian.

MOPLAH RIOTS.

SEVERAL MURDERS COMMITTED.

OFFICIAL VERSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Aug. 22.

The Madras Government have just issued a press communique with regard to the Moplah riots in Malabar.

It says there had been indications for sometime past that agitators in Malabar have been working on the well-known religious fanaticism of the more ignorant class of Moplahs. About two or three months ago the formation of volunteers was noticed in certain localities. These wear a kind of uniform and sometimes a sword At Tirur parties of them began to pray at a place where bodies were burnt of the Moplahs who were killed in the outbreak of 1894. Latterly seditious pamphlets have been circulated and seditious speeches made. It was not thought necessary to proceed against the volunteers so long as they did not actually break law. After taking legal opinion Government sanctioned prosecution of the authorities of the seditious pamphlets and makers of seditious speeches and proceedings were about to be instituted when events of the last few days indicate wide spread and dangerous nature of organisations that had been created in certain parts of Malabar. At the beginning of this months two cases occurred which showed existence of organisation among the Moplahs to resist lawful authority by force. Concerted action of the crowds in these cases and their equipment showed that they were acting under some sort of organisations. Information was collected as to leaders and the District Magistrate decided to arrest and proceed against them under the Moplah outrages Act of 1869. With this object the District Magistrate arrived at Tirurangadi on early morning of Saturday 20th accompanied by a party of Leicester Regiment and a body of special police. Details of the day's occurrence are not yet received as the telegraphic communications were interrupted but the following account contains information which has reached the Government that nothing untoward appears to have happened till 12 noon when news was brought to the District Magistrate that an armed body of Moplahs about three thousand strong was approaching Tirurangadi from the Parapanangadi railway station. The bulk of force with the District Magistrate appears to have gone out to meet this crowd in order to disperse it. Firing was necessary, and there were some casualties and twenty arrests. Meanwhile a detachment of the party left behind at Tirurangadi was attacked and driven in by a large armed bodies of Moplahs from Amsoms on the east together, with local crowds. Police and Military took up their position in the sub-Magistrate's office and drove off their assailants. It is reported, however, that one officer of Leinsters and the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Rowlie and two constables are missing.

Later the District Magistrate telegraphing from the Cuddalundi Railway Station reports that he had found it experient to withdraw from Tirurangadi.

STATION LOOTED.

From the telegrams sent by the D. S. P., of North Malabar from Calicut it is learnt that this officer went down the line as far as Parapanangadi Station on Sunday morning with a repairing party but found the station looted and learnt that the line was being out at several places further to south and that the party returned to Calicut. The Joint Magistrate reports that he is holding Malapuram with thirty men of Leinsters regiment and twenty special police but is unable to send assistance to Manjeri whence he has received a cal for help. He also reports a murder of a driver of a motor bus and a constable.

The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Palghat reports that the railway is interrupted and damaged in several places west of Shornur and that the post office at Parapanangadi Tanur has been looted and wrecked. He also mentions reports of several murders. Both Sub-Divisional Officers report that telegraphic and road communications have been interrupted by the cutting of wires and felling of the trees. Government in consultation with the General Officer Commanding, Madras District have ordered reinforcement of special measures for safeguarding of the railway line westward from Pothanur and have arranged for an immediate despatch of troops from Bangalore.

"STATE OF OPEN REBELLION."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, Aug. 22.

The Officer Commanding Malabar area has issued the following proclamation:—

In view of the state of open rebellion now prevailing in Ernad and North Ponnani which had been accompanied by cuts on a railway line in many places and looting and burning of the railway stations and public offices, seeing also that the line has been cut in Calicut Taluk and that there is reason to believe that peaceful state of Calicut is endangered I. P. Macnoroy Officer Commanding Malabar area, proclaim that no person shall trespass or enter on a railway line or premises, any persons found so trespassing run the risk of being shot.

The law abiding public are advised, as far as possible, to keep clear of the railway line and land alongside it.

Prohibit assembling in public of more than five people together at any time for any purpose whatsoever. Persons assembling in contravention of this order will be considered unlawful assembly after sundown. The law abiding public are advised as far as possible to keep to their houses and homes.

Owners of motor buses, lorries, and cars are directed forthwith to notify me the number of buses and cars at their disposal and to send down at once to West Hill for orders.

"UNFORTUNATE VICTIMS."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LATER.

Yesterday while at Tirurangadi authorities received information to the effect that large crowds of Moplahs had assembled on the roads from Tirurangadi to Parapanangadi, Chaliam, Kadalundi, Feroke and other places and they immediately started clearing the mobs *enroute*. An attempt had been made to pull down the railway bridge between Parapanangadi and Tirur but the timely arrival of the military and the authorities saved the situation. The railway station at Parapanangadi is alleged to be a mere skeleton, the windows, doors and other things being broken down and demolished completely. The arrested men include some of the most prominent Khilafat Leaders of Ernad. The District Magistrate, D. S. P., and other officers have returned here last night after clearing the mobs from Tirurangadi to Feroke. Mr. Rowlie, who was one of the unfortunate victims was a senior A. S. P., who returned here from England and assumed charge of the Palghat division on the 10th instant. Lieutenant Johnson was also a very young officer. Yesterday while the *tappals* of the Collector were being taken to Tirurangadi some Moplahs waylad the peon, slapped him in the face, robbed him of the *tappals* and sent him away.

ARREST OF MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, Aug. 22.

Forty-one Moplahs arrested and brought here from Ernad were taken at 1-30 p.m. to-day in a special train to Cannanore escorted by armed detachment of British soldiers under a Lieutenant. An hour before the departure of the train local reserve police numbering over 100 marched up to the station platform and paraded there. Mr. Hitchcock D. S. P., and Mr. C.V. Amu, Deputy Superintendent of Police, were also present on the plaform, the train leaving in charge of the traffic inspectors. The road from the bazar to the railway station had been lined by police owing to crowds of people assembling here and there. There has been an influx of the people to Calicut from the out station during the last two or three days and many strange Moplah faces were in the town last evening. By about 6 p.m. all shops and business places were closed presumably fearing a looting. To-day the District Magistrate has proclaimed by tom tom that people should not assemble in places more than three. Exact number of the casualties of the Moplahs in the collision at Tirurangadi is not yet known and no official details are available upto was uncontrollable in Ernad and that the was uncontrollable in Ernand and that the Ponani post office also was looted.

"ERRNAD IN A STATE OF OPEN REBELLION."

LOOTING BY MOPLAHS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALICUT, Aug. 23.

The railway line from Feroke to Ariyallur has been repainred with great rapidity, the railway authorities hope to be able to resume train service from to-morrow. Yesterday afternoon mobs were found to be moving beyond Feroke and Kadalundi in carts, bandies and on foot. Mr. Tottenham D. S. P., North Malabar, who looks to the operations took all the necessary precautions. In addition to one or two detachments of the Indian Auxiliary Force a contingent of British soldiers was despatched to the place from West Hill. Shots were fired in the air and there was no disturbance of any kind. This morning at 9 a.m. a detachment of the 33rd Wallajah Light Infantry was despatched to Ariyallur.

From reports received here since yesterday the fanatics seem to have centred their mischief round Tirur, Ponnani and other places. At Tirur, according to a visitor who was stranded there for the last three days and who arrived here last night the Moplahs are alleged to have committed considerable mischief. They have looted the local police station and other public offices and carried away all the arms and ammunitions, released the under-trial prisoners locked in the local Sub Jail and also wrongfully restricted two police inspectors and a sub-inspector. While two of the servants of Mr. Mainwearing, Deputy Inspector General of Police, were transporting his goods to Calicut the Moplahs attacked them and carried away all the valuable goods. They have arrived here this morning. In the absence of telegraph and railway communications between Calicut, Malappman, Manjeri, Tirur, Ponani and other stations it is practically impossible to get details of the daily occurrences there, but from all accounts received Ernad is now in a state of open rebellion. The Calicut Railway Police arrested last night two Moplahs of Ernad on suspicion of spying. Last evening all business places in Calicut was closed by 6 p.m. The Huzur has been guarded by reserve police. It is alleged that the most noteable feature of the present disturbance was the hoisting of the green flag bearing the Turkish emblem and the raising of the war cry. Parappanangadi and other places beyond seem to have been practically deserted and business has been entirely suspended.

MOPLA RIOTS.

RAILWAY LINES NEAR EDAKOLAM WRECKED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SHORANORE, Aug. 21.

On the 21st instant, between 1 and 2 a.m., the permanent way was wrecked at several places between Edakolam and Kuttipurum due to the Moplas' riots. Further damage was also done near Tirur. Traffic will not be resumed till the riots cease. All the trains from Madras for Shoranore are cancelled. There has been no injury to passengers.

CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

PROGRESS OF THE MOVEMENT.

TRAINING IN DEMOCRACY.

(From our own Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 22.

Mr. G. K. Devohar Vice President Bombay Central Cooperative Institution in the course of his address in the Cooperative Conference, said:—

Since its commencement the Institute has been able to enlist so far over a thousand societies and over five hundred individuals as ordinary members, paying annually a minimum subscription of rupees five as against six hundred and twenty-nine societies and four hundred individuals as members at the end of the last official year. It has further been able to secure nine gentlemen as life members paying rupees five hundred in a lump sum; moreover it has enlisted 41 associates paying rupees twenty-five as annual subscription. It has been fortunate to enlist the patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Baroda, who contributed a sum of Rs. two thousand to become its patron under the rules.

PROPAGANDA.

The scattered activities in the field of cooperation have been unified and consolidated. Cooperative Secretaries Training Classes, Cooperative Library and Reading Room and the Bombay Cooperative Quarterly, have been taken over and expanded. Similarly the work of the Cooperative Housing Association, has been incorporated in the sphere of the Institute's work and its activity has been a source of inspiration to many cooperative housing scheme in Bombay and outside. Vernacular magazines in the three languages Marathi, Gujarati and Kanerese—have been now made active media of spreading cooperative news and knowledge all over the Presidency, along with our Cooperative Quarterly which has maintained its great reputation under the able editorship of our devoted cooperator Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta. Leaflets and pamphlets dealing with cooperative topics are issued for the benefit of the public. Senior and junior Secretaries Training Classes have been extended and similar classes are now being conducted for the managers of the Banks and big urban societies and those also who are working as honorary organisers and those who would like to take up such work. Attached to these are held continuation classes for college students in Bombay and others, every week, for the intensive study of cooperation. The scheme of Night Schools for the benefit of illiterate and adult cooperators in village societies has now been definitely taken over by the Institute for management. It is further proposed to undertake the maintenance of the newly created literacy and quickened intelligence by the addition of continuation work in suitable ways in villages or in their groups in which successful night-schools have gone one for two years. We have to request Government to grant us the necessary help by providing this supervision at their cost as is the case with other educational institutions. Moreover, two sets of magic lantern-slides dealing, with cooperative subjects, have been got ready and it is proposed to add to these and send them round in villages. It is hoped that the newly formed Bombay Branch of the Institute for the City of Bombay will take up the work and lay down the lines for the development of cooperation in the City of Bombay, which has its peculiar problems, such as the mill-hands societies, stores, and the great need for housing &c., &c. which could be attempted by a suitable extension of this work in mill-area.

In the scheme for the cooperative development in our Presidency, the Institute stands for all the activities that need popular support on a democratic basis; and the organization of the economic needs of the struggling middle class and also the democratization of the credit of our rural population and the supplying of their non-credit needs ought to engage our first attention.

OUR GREAT NEEDS.

The two great needs we urgently feel are briefly these among others:—(1) suitable building (2) the necessary funds or the sinews of war. The Institute has now got an established *name* but it now badly needs a *habitation*. May we appeal to our Government, to the big mill-owners in Bombay, to the prominent Indian Chiefs and Princes, and last though not the least, to some of our great fellow cooperators, like Sir Vithaldas Thakersey, to give us a lead in this matter also as they have done in others? As for funds needed for effective and systematic organization, we must depend upon ourselves, though we have a right to look up to Government also for greater financial help than in the past and I hope the Hon. Minister in charge of the Department will see his way to come to our help.

As our work is growing and new ground is being covered, we have felt the necessity of getting the constitution of the Conference suitably amended and the Honorary Secretary of the Institute will place before you just a few amendments in the light of the present growth.

With the rise of the spirit of co-ordination between cooperation and agriculture, in their relation to the material development and the economic improvement of our country, we may cherish a great hope for the advancement of other phases of the movement, such as the Producers' Cooperation and Consumers' Cooperation. But this work is possible, if only we secure the greatest measure of harmony among the three component parts of the organization and the unity of aim and purpose on the part of those who are actively interested in the success of this great movement.

Ours is a creed which depends for its ultimate success upon the people and to the extent to which we can make of them an effective and disciplined democracy by means of our work we can hope to succeed. To me our task appeals as one dealing with the building up of future citizenship, than which there could be no higher, sublimer, and more inspiring ideal for a popular movement. Cooperation is a political training school for our budding democracy.

SUB-COMMITTEES.

The sittings of the Sub-Committees of the Provincial Cooperative Conference commenced the work at 2-30 p.m. to-day. The Sub-Committees are as follows:—

I. Problems of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies with reference to (1) Primary Societies and (2) Central Agencies for finance and supervision.

II. Problems of Agricultural Cooperative Credit Societies with reference to (3) General Aspects.

III. Agricultural Cooperation (in collaboration with the Agricultural Conference) except subject II (c).

IV. Urban Cooperation, its Organization and Development with reference to (1) Resources Societies. (2) Consumers' Movement and (3) Producers' and Industrial Cooperation.

V. Urban Cooperation with reference to (4) Housing and (5) Other Aspects.

VI. Problems of Policy and Propaganda with reference to (1) Registrar's Department (2) Development of Institute's work

VII. Problems of Policy and Propaganda with reference to (3) Matters of Administration and (4) Legal Matters.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTIONS.

POONA. Aug. 23.

The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Conference met on the 23rd instant at 11 a.m Hon. Mr. Mehta presided. The resolutions prepared by the Sub-Committees were taken up for discussion. The following four resolutions on primary societies were accepted by the Conference.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

That the attention of all the Central Banks and the Unions should be drawn to the importance and usefulness of the system of fixing annualy at their General meeting the normal credit of members and that all primary societies should be induced to adopt the system without delay.

That such societies as adopt the practice should in return be ordinarily eligible for the grant of maximum credits from their Central Banks to enable them to meet all the current needs of their members

That while current accounts should not at this stage be permitted in agricultural primary societies, short term deposits and savings deposits on the conditions mentioned in the revised by laws be introduced provided however societies are able to make suitable arrangements for meeting withdrawals.

That all primary agricultural societies taking in outside deposits beyond the limit of Rs. 5,000 and receiving savings and short term deposits from members should prepare ordinarily 3 months before their repaying season a financial statement containing information about incomings and outgoings assets and liabilities and arrange with their respective central banks for adequate resource.

The fifth resolution that was moved by Mr. Gandhi was apposed but was eventually carried only a few dissenting. It ran as follows. That while it is necessary to increase the amount of owned capital in agricultural credit societies no definite proportion between owned and borrowed capital can and should be prescribed.

The last resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee was moved by Mr. Gandhi. It ran as follows.

That with a view to increase owned capital the system of instalment shares or recurring deposits should be introduced wherever possible.

Many members objected to this resolution as being revolutionary in character and among them were Messrs. Lallubhai Samaldas, V. H. Naik, Rothfield and Deodhar. Mr. R. M. Sane of Barsi moved an amendment asking the postponement of the resolution and was support by Mr. N. M. Joshi after a considerable discussion over the resolution and amendment, the president put them to vote and both were declared lost.

FUNCTIONS OF THE CENTRAL AGENCIES.

The conference then took up further resolutions proposed in reference to Central agencies for finance and supervision of primary societies. Following two resolutions were then accepted.

That the system of guaranteeing unions should be strengthened as an integral part of the Cooperative organisation in the Presidency and the organisation of new Unions when desired by primary societies in a local area should not be discouraged.

That such societies as adopt the practice should in return be ordinarily eligible for the grant of maximum credits from their Central Banks to enable them to meet all the current needs of their members.

That while current accounts should not at this stage be permitted in agricultural primary societies, short term deposits and savings deposits on the conditions mentioned in the revised Laws be introduced provided however societies are able to make suitable arrangements for meeting withdrawals.

That a form of guarantee should remain indirect as at present but should be made effective by insisting on the maintenance of a reasons standard of supervision and control as a condition govering the grant of a large credit exercising the power to suspend the credits to recalcitions societies reducing maximum credits and as a final resource suspending them.

Mr. Madons third resolution again evoked considerable opposition. Mr. Rothfield went on to say that the Conference should reject the resolution as its wording is extremely loose. The wording ran thus:

That the circumstances in the monitary market since the present rates of interest for borrowing and lending were fixed having changed it is advisable to revese the said rates and to fix them in such a way as to attrack sufficient capital to meet the needs of the cooperative movement and leave a sufficient margin to meet the necessary expenditure for efficient supervision and inspection. The margin between the two rates should not exceed 3 per cent. and the societies should be advised to get their by laws amended if necessary.

Rao Bahadur Malji moved an amendment to this resolution Mr. Whosmani remarked that unless the district central banks are allowed a greater margin they would not show sufficient progress. For the provincial banks while lending loans to district banks always compel the latter to arrange for more provision for efficien supervision which they are unable to do without a great margin. Messrs. Gandhi and Joglekar supported the amendment of Rao Bahadur Malji, Mr. Patwarden wanted to inquire whether the Directors were ready to pay a less dividend to shareholders for that would in his opinion facilitate district banks to provide for efficient staff without raising the rate of interest. In case the rates are increased the cooperation movement, would be unpopular. Rao Bahadur Malji's amendment was then split into two parts. (a) This conference is of opinion that district central financial agencies should make adequate provision for efficient supervision and inspection. (b) That if for that purpose they require to increase their borrowing and lending rates they should be allowed to do so provided the margin between the two does not exceed 3 per cent. The first part of this amendment was carried while the second was lost.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE CHAIR.

The work of Sub-Committee was then over Lallubhai Samaldas Chairman of the Sub-Committee moved the following resolutions.

That the central institute, its branches and the district banks and unions should each have a library of books on cooperation and should make the books in their respective libraries available to different important centres within their area on the line of travelling and circulating libraries.

That Mr. Naik's paper was carefully examined by the Committee and they are of opinion that his suggestions regarding the constitution should be sent to the institute for consideration and report.

That the suggestions for propaganda training etc., are generally approved and Government be requested to give an annual grant off Rs. 20,000 to the institute for three years for the work.

That a committee consisting of the registrar the vice-president of the institut the chairman of the central bank Mr. V L. Mehta, Mr. R. R. M. Sane, Rao Bahadur Malji, Rao Bahadur Naik and Khan Saheb Bhutta be appointed to consider which of the new statutory functions of the registrar can be transferred to the non-official cooperative organizations and to make recommandations regarding the same.

First two resolutions were adopted and Mr. Rothfield having declared that Government has allowed the third resolution debate on that was further resumed. Mr. Walvekar saw no reason to appoint the Committee. Mr. R. M. Joshi strongly asked for the Committee. The resolution was finally carried.

DHARWAR RIOTING CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED.

EXAMINATION OF LIQUOR SHOP OWNERS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Aug. 22.

The trial of the accused in the Dharwar Rioting Case began to-day before Mr. Waterfield. There was a great deal of police show in and about the Court, all armed. For outsiders the Judge's permission was required to attend the Court. Mr. Kemp, with Mr. Arur and Mr. Hulkoti, prosecuted. The charges were unlawful assembly and obstructing lawful business, interfering with the lawful occupation of selling liquor, unlawful entry into a shop with a view to robbery, assaulting the police and trying to kill Shivalingappa, the Sub-Inspector. All the accused were undefended and they pleaded not guilty. There were about ninety witnesses.

The first witness was Merwanji Sorabji Karaka, owner of the liquor shop. He said on the 1st July at about seven in the evening, he went to his shop and found about two thousand people assembled there and shouting and throwing stones. They said they would burn down the *katcherry*, the shop, the Sub-Inspector and the Mamlatdar. He gave Shivalingappa a written complaint and when near his bungalow, he heard the firing. At about nine he returned to his shop and saw the Collector and others, who had made proper arrangements regarding his shop. The witness had to walk over a pile of stones to get in and the furniture was smashed and seventy-five rupees worth of liquor had gone. He saw Herleker and Mudvedkar gesticulating behind Abdul Rahiman. The accused did not ask and question the witness.

Sub-Inspector Hanmanta Timmana, who was escorting the two pickets who were sentenced for robbery, deposed about the disturbance near the jail gate and stones thrown at him.

Mr. Reed, Superintendent of Jail, gave his evidence seated in a chair near the Judge on the dais.

The depressed classes of the Delhi Province held an open-air meeting and passed a resolution expressing loyalty to the British Government and disapproving of the methods adopted by non-cooperators. Their deputation waited on the Deputy Commissioner and requested him to convey to the Viceroy a petition that Swaraj as demanded by Mr. Gandhi should not be granted.—(A. P.)

"NATIONAL EDUCATION."

INDIA'S MESSAGE TO THE WEST.

MR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURE.

Mr. Arundale delivered a very interesting and instructive lecture yesterday evening at the "Marwadi Vidyalaya" on "National Education" before a large and crowded gathering Mr. M. R. Jayker, Bar-at-Law, presiding.

Mr. Arundale after thanking the Chairman for presiding on the occasion said that he (speaker) had devoted 20 years of his life in the field of education and that he felt convinced that the question of education was of vital importance to India. He said that there was no finer youth throughout the world than the youth of India.

Diviating a little from the subject he said humorously that he had the misfortune to belong to the Moderate Party. He did not like to sail under false colours and he said plainly that he belonged to the Cooperation party but in the matter of education there was no party and there should be none.

INDIA'S MESSAGE TO THE WEST.

"You do not know, but I know," he said amidst applause," that India has a duty in the future of proclaiming educational message to the rest of the world that is unconsciously awaiting for it."

India has a great message to given to the West from the standpoint of education, and the educational problem will be solved when India realizes that she has a message to deliver. Politically, India may be proud at present but she has also to realise that educationally she is backward.

He then said that next year he proposed to take a tour to England and America and he then proposed to say to the Western world that if they wanted to solve their educational problem they must look to India for the solution.

PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Coming to present day education he said there was very little to be commended in the present system though it may have been suitable in the days gone by. He could not say whether the present generation was for mending it or ending it, but he could say this that even the present system of education, has given some great men to India. We must realize that the spirit of freedom has been awakened by the teachings of Western education.

PRINCIPLES OF EDUCATION.

He asked pertinently "What are the principles upon which Indian Education should be based?" He was reading the "Manchester Guardian" that morning and he read a similar question asked by a leading educationist saying "for what aim are we educating our boys and girls." The reply to this question was that before the war of 1914 England used to educate her youths for a profession and not for citizenship, and if there was good citizenship at all it was owing to the good atmosphere of citizenship prevaling among some and not due to the good quality of the education. After the war there has been a tremendous changes.

However he said India was the most backward country in point of education. The reason was that the originality of her system of education was not retained. As far as 1803 Warren Hastings had tried to retain this spirit, but later on some Englishmen like Lord Macaulay came in and introduced the English system of education, and the result of course has been as he said "backwardness of India which she must try to get over as soon as possible."

TEACHING OF THE SHASTRAS.

Let us now ask, he said, in the words of the West "To what aim do we give education." The answer was given in the Hindu Shastras. There were four fundamental principles laid down in "Manu Samrati" to indicate good education. They were (1) Service, (2) Sacrifice (3) Reverence and (4) Compassion.

He (the speaker) once asked Lord Haldane as to what he regarded was need of England so far as education was the concerned and he replied: "Dedicated Spirit." It was a matter of great regret that neither the teachers nor the students possessed that spirit of dedication. In *Manu Samriti* it was laid down as a necessary qualification of good citizenship that a youth should do service first and study afterwards. We now see young men going for study first and service afterwards—not service of the country but professional service. (Laughter). The third condition was simplicity of life. We often see young students gaudily dressed. That ought not to be. It inculcated the spirit of pride. And the fourth was selfcontrol.

CASTE AND TEMPERAMENT.

He then referred to the four castes, viz., Brahman, Khashtri, Vaishya and Sudra. These he said were much more classes by temperament. The man who underwent a fine and liberal education was a Brahmin by temperament, he who had martial spirit was a Khastri by temperament and the one who did money making and money distributing business was a Vaishnav and so one who took up common work was a Sudra by temperament. From early youth it was the duty of parents to find out by psychological science as to what class of temperament his boy belonged and try to cultivate his natural gift on rights lines.

He concluded by saying that when the educational problem of India was solved, she will become the spiritual mother of the world.

A vote of thanks to the speaker terminated the proceedings.

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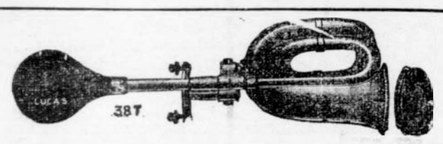

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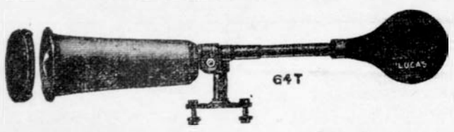

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"EFFORTS OF NON-CO-OPERATORS SIGNIFICANT"

HON. MR. SARMA ON N. C. O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

The Hon. Mr. B. N. Sarma, interviewed by a press representative, said: "The present efforts of non-cooperators to capture the masses are significant. I think non-cooperators are using weapons suitable to particular classes and particular provinces. The Khilafat is the principal theme with Mussalmans, the Punjab wrongs are used to get the sympathy of the people of the Punjab, the anti-drink movement is to satisfy Puritans, the boycott of foreign cloth may appeal to Bombay mill owners and the lowness of wages to labourers. I believe non-cooperators are aiming at a time when the whole population will be of one mind and will refuse to have anything to do with the Government.

ADVANCE SWADESHI.

LIMITED CO. STARTED IN DELHI.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, Aug. 23.

The Sundries Mercantile Asociation of Delhi, in a general meeting, unanimously resolved to start a limited company with a capital of 5 lakhs for the manufacture of Garha and sale of Swadeshi cloth. This is one of the direct results of the District Congress Committee's Khaddar propaganda.

A SCHEME OF SOCIAL RE-UNION.

"I. D. T.'S" APPEAL TO COUNTESS READING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Aug. 22.

The "Indian Daily Telegraph" appeals to Countess Reading to initiate a scheme of social re-union to bring about better understanding between all communities, as the inevitable outcome of Lord Reading's policy of justice and equality.

INDIANS IN FIJI.

800 MORE RETURN TO INDIA.

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

A communiqué says:—Intimation has been received that s. s. Sutlej carrying 800 Indian emigrants left Surinam on the 28th July and is expected to arrive at Calcutta about the 12th September.—(A. P.)

DUTY OF PLANTERS TO HELP INDIA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, Aug. 22.

The twentieth annual general meeting of the United Planters' Association, South India, commenced on Monday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. C. R. T. Congreeve. Regarding the question of the attitude of the Association towards politics, the Chairman felt in his opinion that sooner they identified with the growth of Self-Government in India on constitutional lines and the aims of the Moderate Party the better. They must recognise, changing political conditions would undoubtedly affect their industries and, therefore, they could not be ignored, and it was their duty to help India to become a free but integral part of the Empire.

SITUATION AT ERNAD SERIOUS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALICUT, Aug. 22.

The re-setting of rails is being pushed on with all possible energy, and it is hoped that the work will be practically completed within two days. The I. D. F. has been mobilised and sent just to Kadulundy side along with a large number of coolies to carry on the work. Captain Campbell is in charge of the I. D. F. Situation in Ernad is said to be serious. Telegraph communication between Calicut town, and other places has not yet been restored.

RAILWAY BREACH NEAR ZAHIRPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SUKKUR (Sind) Aug. 20.

A breach between Oajjah Abbasian and Zahirpur has now been repaired 2 Down and 1 Up local trains will now run between Khanpur and Zahirpur There is stoppage of coaching. Booking of Chachman station only still remains in force It is anticipated the remaining breaches between Zahirpur and Chachman will be repaired in about eight days when normal working will be resumed.

Bakra Id passed off quietly at Delhi. The District Congress Committee distributed beautiful badges of honour to Mussalmans who used Garha on the Id and exhibited huge flags bearing the words "Id Mubarak". There was an assembly of over one lakh of people at the Calcutta maidan for the Eid prayer. Maulana Abulkaram Azad had made an appeal before the Eid asking the people to wear Khaddar and no cloth from the morning of the Eid. Though the notice was short the appeal was not ineffective In every part of the assembly white Khaddar was visible. The Maulana led the prayer and in his Khutba asked the people to resign themselves to the will of Allah and devote themselves from that day to the cause of Islam, the Khilafat and Freedom.

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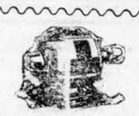

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ABOUT 150 INTERPELLATIONS ADMITTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 22.

About one hundred and fifty interpellation have been admitted by the President of the Legislative Assembly. Rao Bahadur Rangachari will ask whether there were any proposals or requests to further enhance the pay or emoluments of the I. C. S. and Imperial Services. He would also like to know if Col. Frank Johnson had obtained some mining concessions from the Burma Government or any other local Government. He further asks whether Government had considered the desirability of prosecuting General Dyer or at least depriving him of his pension and why Mr. Thompson was not allowed to rejoin his duties as Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government. Mr. Rangachari also refers to the Sialkot outrage, and while hinting that Government should notice of the Magistrate's remarks in the case, wishes Government to take measures to prevent such quests on the part of soldiers in India.

Mr. Ginwala desires to know the policy of Government of India with reference to the legislation of prohibition of intoxicating drinks in local Legislative Councils as also the probable date on which the establishment of a High Court in Burma may be expected.

FIJI IMMIGRANTS.

Mr. Krishnaswamy Reddi might put the following question:—Will the Government be pleased to state the principles which guided them in the selection of the Committee appointed to investigate the question of immigration to Fiji Island? Is it a fact that the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and Mr. Hirday Nath Kunzru are members of the said Committee? Are the Government aware that both the members are members of the Servants of India Society, the former being the President thereof and the latter his subordinate? Are the Government aware that almost all the immigrants are from the Presidency of Madras and the United Provinces, and that so far as the Presidency of Madras is concerned they are all non-Brahmins. Are the Government aware that grave dissatisfaction exists among the non-Brahmins of the Presidency at the selection of a Brahmin, Hon. Mr. V. Srinivasa Sastri, to go into the question affecting the non-Bhahmins of this Presidency? Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the editorial notes in the "Justice", dated 6th July 1921 on this question? Do the Government propose to consider the advisability of appointing a non-Brahmin of the Southern Presidency in place of or in addition to the Hon. Mr. V. S. Sastri on the committee?

Mr. Suraj Baksh Singh asks if Government contemplate to have in the near future one business capital of the Government of India all the year round instead of two as at present and if so will the erection of the Council Chambers at Delhi be postponed.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has got a number of questions on the Labour problem, and, in particular, he would ask whether Government propose to introduce legislation for registration and protection of Trade Unions as per the resolution passed by the Assembly, and, if so, when?

DECISION OF B. M. COUNCIL.

Mr. B. S. Kamat will ask:—Have the Government noticed the indignation caused among the medical graduates of the Indian Universities by a reported decision of the British Medical Council whereby it is proposed to make the Medical Degrees of Indian Universities non-registrable in the United Kingdom? Will Government be pleased to place on the table all the information they may have on the subject as to the action proposed to be taken by the British Medical Council and the steps Government have taken if any to safeguard the interests of Indian Medical Graduates, especially their eligibility under the present rules for admission to the Indian Medical Service examination.

Sir Sivaswami Iyer will refer to the letter of the special correspondent of the "Hindu", Madras, in its issue of the 7th July 1921 containing a report of the proceedngs of the Railway Committee and ask: "Is it a fact that the evidence of Sir William Meyer before the Railway Committee goes to show that stores were not being purchased for India in the cheapest market and that the British firms with whom contracts were placed were, to a certain extent, subsidised at India's expense; and if the answer is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to state whether they propose to issue any instructions to the High Commissioner for India on the subject of the purchase of stores.

The forecast is based upon reports on the condition of crop at the esd of July and early August. They do not relate to the entire cotton area, but to only seventy-nine per cent. of sowings especially of late crop. have not yet commenced in Madras and some other places. The forcast includes Bombay Deccan (including Indian states), Central Provinces and Berar, Madras Presidency, Punjab (including Indian states), United Provinces (including Rampur State), Bengal (including Indian states), Berar and Orissa, Ajmer Merwara, North-West Frontier Province Assam, Delhi, Hydera bad State. Central India, Baroda, Rajputana and Mysore. (A. P.).

In connection with the recommendation of the Public Services Commission on the subject of filling certain posts of the District and Sessions Judge direct from the Bar, the Punjab Government has selected Mr. Sewa Ram Singh Vakil, High Court, Punjab, and Mr. Ahsanulhaq Bar-at-Law and the Public Prosecutor, Sialkot, to fill two appointments of the District and Sessions Judge in the Punjab. It is hoped that they will take up their appointments at an early date.

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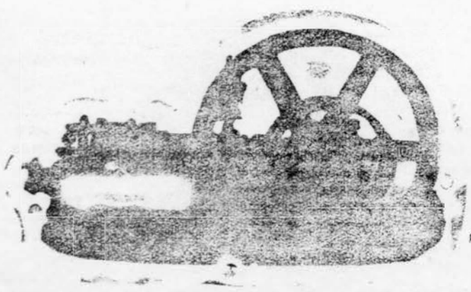

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Opinions of the Day.

Bad Defence.

"Servant of India":—In defence of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar's ruling on the motion regarding the Dharwar shooting incident, the "Times of India" quotes the ruling given by the Speaker of the House of Commons on March 24 on a question in regard to the shooting at Drumcondra in Ireland. Our contemporary considers the latter to be "an exact parallel;" but really no worse instance could have been produced. For the question, instead of being disallowed, was in fact allowed to be answered, and was answered, when put by Capt. Redmond. However the circumstances of the two cases are widely different. Several members of the forces of the Crown in Ireland formed an escort to two men from Dublin Castle to their homes in Dublin; when these men were subsequently murdered, three of the escort were arrested and put on trial. The question asked in the House of Commons related to other men who escorted the murdered persons: "Has the charge of murder been condoned in their case?" Such a question naturally stands on a different footing to the one raised in the Bombay Council, and we fail to see the "exact analogy" in the two cases. However, as can be seen from Hansard, the question put by Lieut-Commander Kenworthy was repeated in identical terms by Captain Redmond and *was* answered; so the instance cited proves just the contrary of what it is desired by our contemporary to prove.

Insult to India's Commerce and Industry.

The "Looker-on:"—At a time when it is imperative that the existing administration make a noise like Caesar's wife, the Government of India have induced a flood of rumours most damaging to itself. Of what avail will be the pronouncements in district durbars by Rai Bahadurs and Deputy Commissioners calling the people's attention to the benefits of the rule which Britain has established in India, when every non-cooperating street-orator may take it upon himself to impugn the administration of bare justice on which that rule is based? When the "Bombay Chronicle" and "Young India" take up Simla's blunder, as will doubtless be done, the rumours, now confined to Bengal's bazars, will spread throughout India. The incident calls for an exhibition of fearlessness from Lord Reading. The moral issues at stake are so great that no considerations whatever of persons or industrial prosperity can weigh more than a feather in the balance. And I repeat that Simla's puerile and halting explanation amounts to nothing less than an insult to India's commerce and industry in general and to *swadeshi* industries in particular—an insult which unless withdrawn will damn India's businessmen in the eyes of the world.

The Munitions Scandal.

"The Statesman":—But there is a more weighty charge against the Department of Industries and Munitions than its departmental self-sufficiency and its singular insult to Lord Reading. It will seem to many that by deciding to withdraw from the prosecution of Messrs. Karnani and Bannerjee the Department showed a want of that delicate scrupulousness which has usually been one of the characteristics of British administration. By its intervention in the Munitons prosecution it became not technically but morally a judge in its own case. Public opinion cannot forget that the Department of Industries and Munitions is only a glorified development of the Munitions Board, of which Sir Thomas Holland was president. When a trial was pending in which were to be exposed the irregularities that flourished under the Munitions Board was it altogether decent on the part of the Department to intervene? There are many who will hold that its interference was highly improper. If the case was to be abandoned, the decision should have come from others than the men who must be held responsible for the incompetent and illorganised administration of the Board of Munitions. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Lord Reading will not allow the scandal to rest. Something must be done to vindicate the honour of the Government of India and to restore the public confidence which has been so rudely shaken.

The Turkish Outlook

"The Servant":—The attitude of the Allies is a very convenient one; if the Turks are getting the better of the Greeks, there is ample justification for helping the latter to retain the rights conferred upon them under the provisions of the Sevres Treaty; but if the case is reversed, the only possible and correct thing to do is to observe a strict neutrality and watch events in passive immobility. The question now arises, what is the duty of the Indians in the great crisis which has arisen? The only way in which we can make our influence felt—the moral influence of a fifth of the human race—is to show by a determined course of action that we resent the outrage on justice and humanity which is being perpetrated on the Ottoman Empire; and this under the present circumstances can only be done by concentrating on the non-cooperation movement and bringing it to a successful conclusion as early as possible.

The Prince's Personal Wish.

"The A. B. Patrika":—Lord Cromer has wired the following message to India—"It is the Prince of Wales personal wish that throughout his tour in India His Royal Highness may be given every available opportunity to see ex-service men and pensioners of the Army." Back from the battle field and "free from the friendship of the sword" it is only natural that the Prince will think of ex-service men and like to meet them. But one is tempted to ask, has His Royal Highness expressed a desire to know the real people of India whose money will be spent like water to make his tour in India pleasant for him? The author of 'Twenty-one Days in India' missed two individuals at the Delhi Durbar—the opium-eating Chinaman and the starving Indian peasant who paid for the *tamasha*. The Chinaman is out of the show, and the Indian peasant must bear the burden alone. Will the Prince try to know him—attend to his grievances—try to improve his lot so as to make him something better than a hewer of wood and drawer of water? In one word, ill he transgress the bounds of officialdom and make an earnest effort to know the real India—not her cities of palms and palaces where he will be feasted and feted, but her villages where according to official admissions hundreds of inhabitants do not know from year's end to year's end what a full meal is?

The Whirligig of Time.

"The Tribune":—Our readers must have read with considerable amusement the news that during a recent tour in East Bengal Sir Surendranath Banerjea was accompanied, among others, by Mr. Emerson, the Divisional Commissioner. It was Mr. Emerson who so hopelessly bungled in connection with the historic Conference at Barisal which was dispersed by the Police. He was the officer before whom Sir, then plain Mr. Surrendranath was arraigned on the charge of dis obeying a police order and who convicted him, among other things, of contempt of court because he had the temerity to sit on a ratten chair, which lay vacant before him, in the presence of the mighty lord of the district. Now Mr. Emerson has no choice but to receive and to treat Sir Surrendranath with all the marks of respect due to an official superior. Well may the *Bengalee* say, in the words of the adage, that the whirligig of time has brought its revenge.

Giving Himself Away.

"Capital":—The viceroyalty of Lord Reading is not yet five months old, but I do not think that any other Viceroy of India gave himself away to the enemy so often and so egregiously in so short a time. I am going on the supposition that the head of the Government is responsible not only for his own personal acts but also for the acts of his ministers. The worst *faux pas* is the last which has come to light, namely, the withdrawal of the charges against Rai Bahadur Suklal Karnani, a wealthy Marwari merchant and banker, Mr. J. C. Banerjee, an energetic Bengalee builder and contractor, and Mr. J. Stringer, in what is known as the Calcutta Munitions Case. There was Homeric laughter in Clive Street when the daily press announced the official retreat from an untenable position. The cynical anticipations of the Stock Exchange had been so completely realised. The laughter rose to a Tuscan roar after the apology of the Advocate-General was read and understood.

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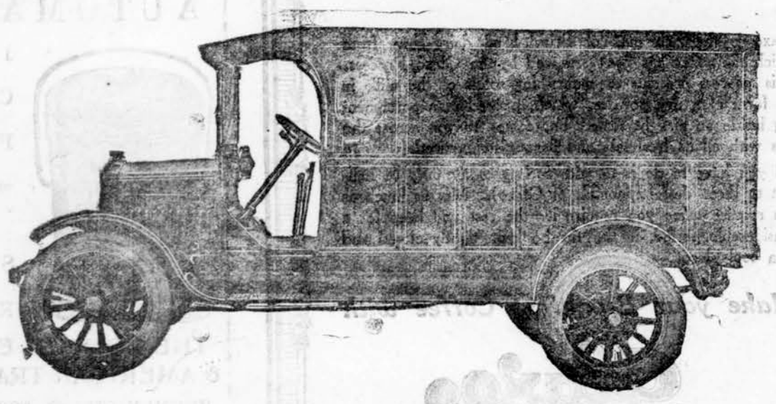

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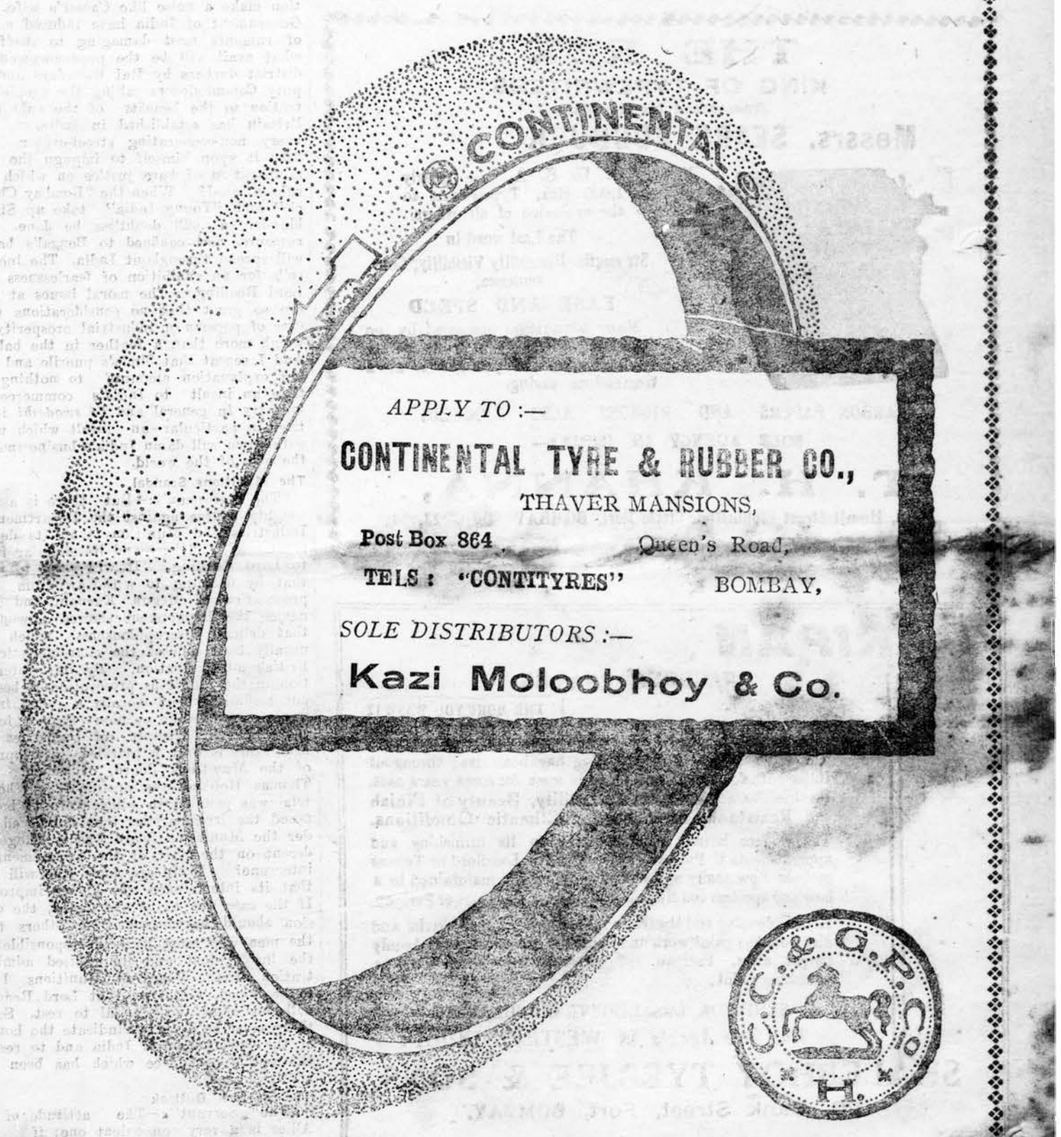

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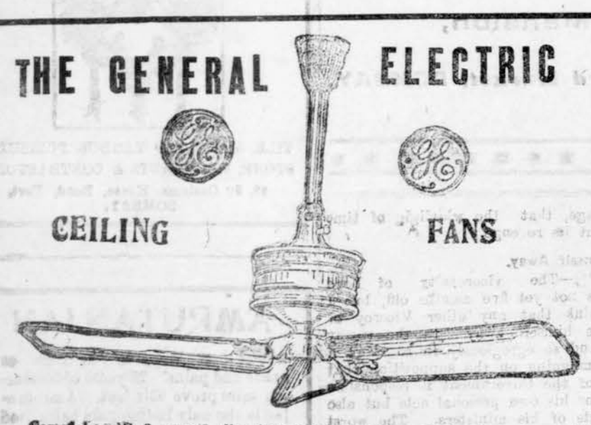

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